TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

BOARD OF MANAGERS

—OF THE—

Washingtonian Home

OF CHICAGO

LOCATED AT 566, 568, 570 AND 572 W. MADISON ST.

—AND THE—

Martha Washington Home

LOCATED COR. WESTERN AND GRACELAND AVES.

LAKE VIEW

Annual Meeting January 9th, 1893

CHICAGO
THE BLAKELY PRINTING COMPANY
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Consulting Physician,	DR. E. F. INGALLS.
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Consulting Physician for the Insane,	DR. D. R. BROWER.
Consulting Aurist and Oculist,	DR. W. T. MONTGOMERY.
Physician Martha Washington Home,	DR. W. GOODSMITH.

THE OLD WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

HOME DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

SUNDAY.—Religious Services in the Chapel at 2:30 o'clock P. M., with preaching by City Pastors.

SUNDAY.—Experience Meetings by Graduates and Inmates, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY EVENING—Home Lodge I. O. G. T., in Chapel.

THURSDAY EVENING—Public Lectures in Chapel.

FRIDAY EVENING—Tabernacle Division S. of T.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

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THE CURE OF DRUNKENNESS.

"If a man dies, shall he live again?" This important question was asked by the patriarch Job thousands of years ago, and had been asked by anxious and doubting humanity long, long before. To many it is a great question still; and the leaning of a man's mind to one or the other answer must affect his character and conduct with hope and fear or indifference. But for this world and the next too, there is a like question of hope and despair. If a man by his own own self-indulgence and vice shall die to honor, to self-respect, to good fame, to good fortune, to health; if by indulgence in drink he dies to physical and moral health, to the respect and love of father, mother, wife, children and friends, can he live again? Is there hope for the drunkard? Can the slave to opium break his chain and stand again erect and free? To most persons who look at the common course of such men, and judge by their usual experience, these questions seem like asking whether a man may throw himself into the rapids at Niagara, and yet avoid the awful plunge.

The great English novelist Walter Besant, wrote one novel to show the career of the drunkard and its terrible end. In another he says, "Other men may change; the passionate man may grow calm and long-suffering; the wilful man may listen kindly to the voice of reason; the selfish man may—I have never known a case, but he may—learn to feel sympathy for others; the cruel man may become softened; the malicious man may become generous; the nervous, contented; the improvident man may take to the ways of thrift; but the drunkard never improves. For him there is but one remedy; and since he seldom takes it, there is but one end—misery, shame, an unhonored and premature old age." Yet in the same novel ("This Son of Vulcan") he shows us one man saved when on the very edge of hell by Father Mathew. Even after the terrible words above, Besant preaches a gospel of hope. St. Paul says, "We are saved by hope."

In these days there are newer and firmer grounds of hope both for the man and for the woman whose feet are on this dreadful road. For women the path of rescue has been harder than for men; perhaps it still is so; but for them too there is such a path: they too may be saved. The experience of the Washingtonian Home of Chicago is offered the reader as evidence of what can be done to save this class of the perishing. It has saved hundreds already, and continues in its work of salvation with the wisdom of experience and the confidence of success.

In July, 1863, Rolla A. Law and A. A. Cowdery, an editor and a printer, both deeply interested in temperance work, met at an office in Chicago as usual. But Law, Grand Secretary of the Good

Templars, had more than common business. "Bro. Cowdery, something must be done to save drunkards. Our Lodges have gathered in many and many are saved, but not a few fall away. The churches do not succeed in holding them. Something is wanting; something is wrong, or we could save more. I have a plan, and need your help, and others must help. There is an unused room next to my office: I will clean this out and put a double bed in it. Then I will go to W— and get the worst drunkard I know in Illinois and to A, and get the worst one in Wisconsin. These men with your help I will keep in that room for a month or more: we'll keep them from the saloon and the haunts of vice, and educate them in the motives and ways of reform, as best we can. Let us try it and await results." The thing was done. The sots, hopeless at first, but yielding to loving guidance, were reclothed, nursed, fed, watched, guarded, taught, filled with new hope and new motives. "The law," says the apostle, "made nothing perfect—but the bringing-in of a better hope did."

The time came for a test of their work. Mr. Law handed the patient from A. a dime, and asked him to go to a store near by and purchase some paper. With anxious heart, from a window he watched his going and coming. There were six temptations. For years this man had not passed a saloon without going in to drink if he had a half-dime in his pocket. Now he must pass three saloons, both going and coming. He passed them as if unconscious of their existence. He and the other one were tested again and again with the same results. There was no doubt they were "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled." The problem was solved. To save a man, he must be kept away from temptation, brought to his reason, led to hope, strengthened in good resolve, filled with motive, taught alike his weakness and his strength, until a new physical man, a new moral man and a man of new thoughts and purposes is built up, and the old man falls off forever.

From this experiment sprang the Washingtonian Home. The Good Templars took up the effort; philanthropic citizens joined in it. Hardly calculating risks, believing that the single examples of success could be multiplied a thousand-fold, though they found few to regard reform of the drunkard as possible, these few earnest souls hired a house at 547 State street, Chicago, and engaged a superintendent, S. N. Tower. The house was furnished by means of contributions from the charitable, and opened in December, 1863. A few eminent citizens gave their names and their money and influence, while much work was done by those of less note, but even greater zeal.

In May of 1865 the little State street house was given up, and a small hotel near Union Park was bought on credit. Then came the hardest struggle, to keep up the institution and to pay for the new premises.

An incident worthy of note among many that might be given, occurred during the early days of the Home. The superintendent, Mr. Law, after their morning meal said: "The bell will not ring

for dinner; I have discharged all my domestic help; the supply of provisions is exhausted, and I have not a penny to buy a single pound of bread, meat or anything for dinner, and I do not know to whom I can appeal for help. Boys, the bell will not ring; it will not call you to dinner. Do the best you can for yourselves." One of the inmates arose and said: "Superintendent, ring the bell at noon, ring the bell: dinner will be ready." He went over to Lake street, procured a team, went down to the flour mill where a barrel of flour was donated, then to Water street where a large quantity of vegetables and fruits were received, and then to the groceries and meat shops where a good supply was cheerfully and freely donated, and then with a double wagon nearly filled returned to the Home, and deposited the supplies in the supply-room. The same gentleman than took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, took some of the flour, kneaded and moulded it into loaves and baked them. He then turned his attention to other culinary duties, and the result was, when the clock struck twelve, the bell rang out clearer and louder than ever, and as happy a group gathered around that table that day as ever have gathered around the tables of the Home since. For two weeks this same individual served as cook, when another was procured to take his place.

It is pleasant to record that this helpful man survives to this day, true to the lessons he was learning in those days, and known still for his good works.

Hon. S. B. Gookins conceived the idea that the drunkard-makers should help pay for drunkard-saving. He prepared a bill and urged it upon the attention of the legislators, who probably thought its provisions at once poetical justice and a grim joke. It provided that ten per cent. of the fees for licenses to sell intoxicating liquors in Chicago or in Cook County should be paid to the Washingtonian Home. The bill became an act, Feb. 16, 1867, and secured due support for the institution. A later law limits the amount to $20,000 a year, payable quarterly; in return, the Home agreed to receive from the police courts of Chicago a certain class of persons, those who might seem hopeful cases for reform, and more suitable for the Home than for the Bridewell. The law reads thus:

"Sec. 5. Any person sentenced by the authorities of the City of Chicago to the Bridewell or House of Correction for intemperance, drunkenness, or for any misdemeanor caused thereby, may, with the consent of the proper officers of said 'Home' be received and maintained as inmates of said 'Home' in lieu of the Bridewell or House of Correction, until the expiration of such sentence, and when any such person has been committed to the City Bridewell or House of Correction for any such misdemeanor caused by intoxication or for drunkenness, either Justice of the Police Court may, with the consent aforesaid, upon application, cause him to be transferred to the said Washingtonian Home for the unexpired term of his sentence."

The officers of the Home have reserved the right to judge whether the person sent to them is one who can reasonably be ac-

cepted by an institution whose object is the reformation of its inmates. The judgment of the Justices and that of the officers generally coincide. Few are bidden to go on to the Bridewell; in fact, only those who are known to the officers of the Home from their having been inmates before, and whose purpose is not to reform, but to escape the prison house and to desert the Home in a few days, after "sobering-up" under its care. Such sometimes need to taste the bitterness of the natural results of their misconduct: then they will try to reform. Indeed, it is often the case that a man must be at the brink of despair before he will rouse himself to the effort to save himself, for it is true that whatever help a man may receive, *he must at last save himself.*

In the year 1891 there were received on commitments 498 men and 60 women; the year before, 426 men and 45 women. In 1890 the total number received were 1,414 men and 115 women; in 1891, 1,391 men and 102 women. It will be seen that in 1890 those received from the courts were nearly one-third of the whole number; in 1891, they were three-eighths of the total. Our lines have surely not been too tightly drawn. And always about one-half the revenues of the Home are expended in receiving those who can not make pecuniary return.

Before describing the work of the Home and its results, we must describe the buildings of the institution. The hotel near Union Park, about two miles west of the center of the city, at the corner of those great arteries of business, Madison street and Ogden avenue, has been replaced with a fine five-story brick building, with a three-story annex in the rear; stores in the first story bring revenue, while the other stories give offices, parlors, reading rooms and other conveniences, beside the hospital rooms and accommodations for about one hundred and twenty-five inmates. The Martha Washington Home, for women only, under the same Board of Directors, was opened for patients June 1st, 1882. It is a brick building on a domain of ten acres, in the Lake View part of Chicago, about six miles from the heart of the city, and half a mile west of Cuyler station on the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. A large amount has been expended to make this Home commodious, healthful and pleasant. It can accommodate at one time about fifty patients. It has its own physician and special corps of management.

CLASSES OF INMATES.

"All sorts and conditions of men" enter the Home, millionaires and beggars, old and young, learned and ignorant, men high in political or social rank and their opposites, foreigners and natives; all alike in one thing, they need to be cured of the drink-habit. The officers of the Home never solicit any to come in. Every inmate comes voluntarily, or is brought by his friends or is sent by the Court to save him from the prison. We have no policeman. No man is restrained unless he is demented. We may class our inmates

into three classes. (1) Those who come of their own motion. These are generally sober enough to choose intelligently. Perhaps they have been in before and feel temptation becoming too strong, and flee for refuge. Once a gentleman who had reformed by aid of the Home was taken sick in Texas; the alcoholic medicines administered woke again the dormant appetite; he felt his danger, left his business, and came as fast as steam could bring him to the Home, and staid till his enemy was again under his feet. This first class is the most hopeful, even if they relapse, because they really are in earnest to reform. They have learned the terrors of the downward course on the one hand, and have turned to the light of hope. This class is not the most numerous.

(2) The second class consists of men who are brought by friends when they are so far under the influence of liquor as not to know what they are doing, or where they are. Sometimes they are inexpressibly shocked to find themselves in the hospital of the Home, having confidently supposed themselves far above the condition of a drunkard. Not a few of these summon all their powers of mind and will to make the best use of their stay, and never to come as inmates again. Some of the best "graduates," as they have named themselves, are found in this class.

(3) A third class is of those who have passed from being moderate drinkers into being constant drinkers, and have become abusive to their friends and families, spendthrift of their property, and even dangerous to society. If wealthy or educated, they are too proud to come, for that act acknowledges their real condition and shames them as drunkards. Such come to the Home only by legal process instituted by their own friends. They often accept the inevitable, and go forth changed men. Some of our best "graduates" are of this class. Some have even asked courts to send them, so that the stimulus of the legal mandate might curb their wills and make them stay.

We have said that "all sorts and conditions of men" come to us. So they are of all occupations. Our report for 1889 enumerates persons of one hundred and seventy departments of business. We have had three clergymen at once; a Catholic priest, a Lutheran and a Presbyterian. One report shows clerks, salesmen, and bookkeepers, 195; clergymen, 4; merchants, 28; editors, journalists and reporters, 23; physicians, 13; barkeepers, 4 (no one of these is given the advantages of the institution until he can and does pledge himself to quit that business); lawyers, 12; teachers and lecturers, 5; and men of one hundred other occupations. The same report shows natives of twenty-four of the United States, and of eighteen foreign lands; other reports show a greater variety. All this motley mass must be treated with the one end in view, to cure and save as many as possible.

METHODS.

Of our methods we may say that they are physical, moral and rational. We first treat the man who comes to us as a diseased man. We do not stop to settle the question whether drunkenness is hereditary or not; if it is, all students of nature admit that heredity is not fate, but may be in various ways and degrees counteracted and modified. The condition in which the patient comes to us is one brought by the continuous or repeated use of a narcotic poison. We must treat him as a poisoned man. He is taken to the hospital rooms, and if he is sensible enough, is introduced to the steward. Perhaps he is jolly drunk, full of fun, and takes the matter as a joke till he wants more liquor, and starting to go out finds the door closed with a dead latch. Some are furious for more liquor, but the other patients in hospital help him to acquiesce in the necessities of his condition, and to be calm. Some come in raving with delirium tremens, and shrieking with its horrors; a room is ready for them where they cannot hurt themselves or others. Others come in stupidly unconscious. All are treated with the utmost care and kindness, with attendance of physician and trained nurses, and made to feel first the kindly intention of all that is done for them. The moral treatment begins with the physical. They enter again the domain of hope and of reason. The patients help each other wonderfully. An atmosphere of courage and of mutual help fills even this sad area of sickness and pain, so that the hand of giant Despair may snatch none away. No nostrum has been found to cure everybody, but all available resources known to science are here used. Many come to us who have relied upon nostrums and drug cures and have found them miserable comforters, offering flowery words of promise to the ear, which are not fulfilled in the deed.

How long in the hospital? At least three days and three nights. So much time is needed to overcome the immediate effects of alcohol, and to restore the patient to a moderate degree of self-control. Some do not reach this for a week, a fortnight, a month. Even seven weeks have passed before reason and conscience could resume their rule over conduct. As soon as may be, the patient leaves the hospital and is assigned to a neat and comfortable room. He is asked to pledge himself to conform to the regulations which are made for the benefit of himself and all his class. A reading room and other places of amusement are provided. The sentiment of honor is cultivated, for restraint must be withdrawn. If he cannot be induced to obey the necessary rules he is discharged; but we try to keep every patient one month. At first he is confined to the premises; then he goes into the street under guard of a suitable custodian; as soon as it is safe, he goes out alone. If dependent, as almost all are, at the end of fifteen days, generally, he is advised to seek employment. It is best that he shall have something to do as soon as his strength permits; but no man can greatly need our help and at the same time be a physically vigorous man. The bad habit has weakened him,

has even prematurely brought on him the weakness of age and infirmity.

A course of ten lectures is given to all the inmates, upon which they enter immediately upon leaving the hospital, attending one each day. These take up the fundamental facts of physiology and of the laws of health. The nature and operation of the narcotics, especially of alcohol, opium, tobacco, and, more recently, of cocaine, are fully explained. Most have walked into the pit unknowingly, for ignorance on these matters is the ordinary lot of common men. The inmate is warned that for him at least there is but the one safe path of total abstinence; he must drop his favorite maxim: "I can drink, and I can let it alone." If that latter clause had been true, he would not have been in the Washingtonian Home, and in the doleful company of slaves of appetite, seeking to become prisoners of hope. The last lectures are devoted to rebuilding the moral and intellectual man. All right motives derivable from his religion, his honor, his just love of property and the esteem of others, from the social relations, from family and friends, and from the inevitable terrors of the ruin and hell to which he has been tending—all these are pressed upon him solemnly, earnestly, lovingly.

There are still other means. In the building there meet lodges of Good Templars, and divisions of the Sons of Temperance which reach and hold some of those resident in the city. In these are many who have passed through the same fiery trial, and who are the Knights of this holy crusade. The newly-reformed man is often too much like an empty bag—he must be filled before he can stand up. Social influences are most useful to fill up this vacuity. But chief of all influences of this sort is the Sunday evening meeting, though the morning meeting is its rival in power and interest. No one who has not been in it can imagine its power. In the chapel gather men and women who are in terrible earnest in this warfare, with the Superintendent and other officers of the Home. But the great motive power comes from the "graduates," those who have washed themselves clean, but for the sake of helping others are ready to give their own experience, both in its darkness and its light. Anywhere else such showing of bruises and scars might be repulsive or pharisaical; here it is just and honorable. The influence of these meetings extends beyond the inmates. A man called upon the writer of these lines to speak for a poor fellow who needed to come in. The writer took him to have been a former inmate, from some things he said. "Oh, no," said he, "I'm not a graduate. I'm one of Quolahan's men. (Q. was a graduate) He came to live in my block; he saw I was in a bad way; he got me to go to the Sunday evening meetings; they saved me; now I help others." Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth! Those who have the divine fire in their hearts are the ready aiders, comforters and supporters of those who are ready to perish.

The following incident given by our late Superintendent,

Daniel Wilkins, is a gratifying testimony at once to the quality of our methods, and to their results:

"About 1883, Dr. Alfred of England, was sent over into this country to visit the different reformatory institutions, for the purpose of gaining all the information he could, to aid in the establishment of similar Homes for inebriates in Great Britain. He spent nearly a week in the Home. Just before leaving, after talking daily and freely with the inmates, visiting all the departments of the institution, and becoming familiar, as much as possible, with its working as he could in the time, he said to me: 'I do not understand one thing. I see men come in here drunk, profane, filthy and wrecked, pass into the hospital, in three days come out, and in a short time they are gentlemen. All are still, all are cheerful, all are hopeful, all are apparently happy. Your institution is the most orderly place I have ever seen. How is it? I do not see any head. All seem to control themselves. In England, there is always some one who is known, and heard and obeyed, and all are controlled by him; not so here; how is it? will you explain it to me?' I replied, 'Dr. Alfred, I can answer in two words—MORAL POWER'."

RESULTS.

"What are your results? What have you to show for all your toil and trouble?" Dear reader, our work is not to show, and its results are not to be shown. It is much of it like that in which the left hahd knoweth not what the right hand doeth. "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord," said the oriental wise man; but who ever knew the Almighty to make quarterly statements on the investment, or to show a balance sheet? For us it is enough to say that we see enough to give us hope and confidence, and keep us at work with good heart and courage. That much of our work is like the roots of plants running along under ground and here and there sending up a shoot to the air, may be seen from incidents related below, and from this: At an annual meeting of the Home, a newly elected Director was sitting on the platform while speakers were called on from among the "graduates," and came forward to speak words of experience and hope. When the name of Quolahan was called (the real name was a rather common one which we thus disguise) the Director was greatly surprised to see step out a gentleman with whom he had been associated for some months in literary work; whom he knew as a man of good education and marked ability. Mr. Q. said presently to his audience, "Do you doubt that a drunkard may reform? I can tell you that he can change so completely that men who work beside him for months, even your own Directors of the Home, will never suspect that he came in here a broken-down wretch. Isn't that so, Dr. W.," said he, as he wheeled around to the new Director. Dr. W. could only confirm the statement, and express his great astonishment at seeing his friend and companion in this new light.

But let us cite the testimony of our late Superintendent, Prof. Daniel Wilkins, who gave up his life among books and his Professorship to take that laborious office, and who will ever be remembered by the officers and the inmates for his wisdom, gentleness and loving kindness, as well as for his skill in the work of reform, continued until he could carry the burden no longer. In his report of the year 1890, reviewing the twenty-seven years of the existence of the Home, he raised the often asked question, "Do your patients really reform?" On a previous occasion he had expressed the opinion that over sixty per cent. of the inmates become really reformed men. It is probably less now, since more are sent from Courts. Of course, in the fluctuating population of the West, it is impossible to know the subsequent life of these men. He was obliged to take the more obvious indications.

We let him speak for himself on the work so dear to him.

"DO YOUR PATIENTS REFORM?"

When this question is asked another should follow, and that is, What does this word "reform" mean as used in the question? If it means total abstinence to the end of life, then of course it cannot be answered until settled by death. But if it is asked as applied to reformation in other things, it can be answered in the affirmative. It is not strange that we hear almost every day this question asked. The reformation of inebriates is very different from any other reformatory work. The man conquered by the narcotics when he leaves the reformatory is not proud of having been a drunkard, and does not herald that fact to the world. He prefers to keep it to himself. Hence, as a rule, he is known as such only by a very few interested friends or relatives. In one of our largest railroad offices in this city two railroad men met. The one controlled the men in the office in which they were, the other in a similar office East. The foreman from abroad said in their conversation, "Do you have any trouble with reformed men? The reply was, "No, sir; I will not have them around me." Now the facts were that there were three graduates and four inmates working in that office at that time who heard the conversation. They consulted together, and the next day told him that they did not wish to sail under false colors, and had come to inform him that they were reformed men, and all had been or were now connected with the Washingtonian Home. "Boys," said he, "is it possible?" "Yes," they replied. "it is true." "Go back to your work," he said, "and keep sober. I do not want any better men." This illustrates why this question is so frequently propounded. Our reformed men who are true to total abstinence do not, generally, herald to the world that they have been drunkards and inmates of the Washingtonian Home. Society becomes acquainted with those who have fallen and stagger about the streets, hence they get the idea so prevalent that drunkards do not reform. The advertisement of these institutions comes from those who fall back into the gutter, and not from those who reform. Those who succeed and reform are not known, while all who stumble and fall

are. Notwithstanding all these forlorn circumstances enshroud our work, yet there is a bright and sunny side. Many men and women do permanently reform.

I select a few from the thousauds who have been reformed in the Washingtonian Home during its existence:

The first patient received into the Washingtonian Home was an Englishman. He was a married man. and by occupation a cabinet maker. He was admitted Dec. 12, 1863. After a stay of about one month he returned to his home a changed and a better man. So far as known he was industrious, and provided a comfortable living for his family for over eight years, when he fell, and never regained strength and confidence afterward.

The second patient, admitted Dec. 24, 1863, was an editor, and considered one of the worst drunkards in the State in which he lived. He had sacrificed everything he had upon the altar of Bacchus. He was in the Home for nearly three months when he returned with a "record" marked good on the books, and immediately engaged in publishing a sprightly paper, and has continued in this business up to the present time. During these years he has represented his State in its Legislature, occupied the position of judge for a number of years, was a Grand Representative of the I. O. O. F. from his State, at the head of a State temperance organization, and is still publishing his paper, and has all along these years been active in the cause of total abstinence, and true to his pledge.

On Dec. 6, 1865, a gentleman was admitted, a Scotchman, married, and by occupation a clerk. He was in the Home one month and a half. He was a man of very strong emotions, intelligent and sociable. What he did he did with all his might, and on this account he had many friends. He, having been brought from the Bridewell to the Home, was acquainted with many of the inmates there, and was much interested in their welfare. He had no clothes fit to appear in public, but being acquainted with a pawnbroker, every Sunday he borrowed of him a suit of clothes, went to the Bridewell and lectured to the inmates, and on his way back returned the same to the pawnshop. This he continued for nearly two months, the time of his stay in the Home. He united with the church of his choice, and became an active, exemplary member. After a few months he left Chicago and went to another city, where he occupied a position which gave him a handsome salary as a bookkeeper. Being intensely interested in the temperance work he not only became an excellent speaker but a powerful worker. He was soon elected secretary of a large State temperance organization, and in a short time treasurer of the largest international temperance body in the world, which he held for a number of years. During these years he has accumulated a handsome property, said to be valued at nearly a quarter of a million, has a lovely wife, intelligent and happy children around him, and looks forward to the future with the bright prospects of not only happiness here but hereafter. If he was here to-night he would tell you he was indebted to the Washingtonian Home for it all. His pledge is unbroken.

In August, 1867, a gentleman aged 42, married, and a portrait painter, was admitted into the Home, and discharged March, 1868. He was in a very debilitated condition, but very mnch interested in his reformation. His family was separated from him through his dissipation, and it was a source of the deepest regret. He was an excellent artist and devoted his time up to his death faithfully to his calling. True to his pledge to the last, he died nearly two years ago

On Aug. 1, 1867, a cigarmaker, a citizen of Vermont, was admitted into the Home. He became a constant attendant at all the meetings, and exhibited such a talent for public speaking that his friends thought he ought to prepare himself and enter the pulpit. His first effort was in a revival meeting in this city. His efforts were crowned with good success, and after the revival closed he started out as an independent temperance lecturer. It was not long before he was appointed grand organizer in a large and popular temperance organization in a State in which he was very popular and successful. But the opportunity and way opened for him to engage in the calling that his heart yearned after—the ministry. He was ordained and entered the pulpit, which he has filled with ability and success up to the present time. His pledge he has kept inviolate from the day he entered the Home down to the present time, 1891.

More than sixteen years ago, when I assumed the responsibilities as your Superintendent, I became acquainted with a graduate who had left the institution February, 1868. He had come here in a very forlorn and wrecked condition. He had said while in a saloon holding a glass of liquor in his hand, "This is my last drink of liquor if it kills me to stop." That pledge he kept faithfully till death. He first started a fruit stand and then was an advertising agent for one of the largest firms engaged in business on the lakes. After working for years his health failed him and he went to his old home in New Hampshire to seek medical aid. He was told by his physician that if he did not take some whisky he would die. Said he, "Then I will die." He was true to his reform. He soon engaged in the paper business and followed it as long as his health would let him. Quick consumption fastened its grasp upon him, and in the fall of 1875 he passed away. He had an intense love for the Home. It, he said, had saved him. He was a constant attendant upon all the meetings, and, living west of it, every morning and night he called to shake the hand and learn of its success. I remember well his dying hour. It was suggested that a little wine would strengthen him and make him feel better. His response was, "No, not one drop." True to total abstinence in his dying moments, he passed away happy and triumphant to his heavenly home.

In 1873 a patient from an Eastern State was admitted. His father being wealthy gave him, for he was an only son, an excellent education in order that he might be qualified for any business he might select. But being of an impetuous, emotional nature, he indulged in the use of intoxicants, and soon became a slave to the

intoxicating cup. Feeling keenly the deep disgrace of his condition, he wended his way to Chicago to free himself from his boon companions. But his fiery appetite soon conquered him. and he made his way to this institution. After strenuous efforts for some time he conquered his appetite and secured a position at a small salary. During his stay in the city, when his periodical spells came on, he would supply his room with food and other essentials sufficient to last one week. He would then take a friend with him to his room, enter alone, throw the key out through the transom, which was so small that he could not get through, then enjoin his friend not to unlock the door inside of one week under any circumstances. This course he pursued for three successive times. His father, learning of his reform, invited him home, presented him with a nice farm where, having married an excellent wife, he lived happy and prosperous until his father, at his death, turned over to him an estate worth a number of millions. He was true to sobriety all these years, and is now one of the most influential men in one of the large cities of our country.

In November, 1874, a patient was in the Home who had been educated in the best institutions in Germany. His father residing in Paris, being a very wealthy and influential citizen, spared no pains to qualify his son for the ministry. During his college years he acquired the habit, as students frequently do, of drinking wine, and the habit had so increased that, when he graduated, he refused to enter the pulpit, but accepted a professorship in one of the leading universities in the city of Paris. But as the years passed the habit became so strong that he resigned his position and went to London in order to break the slavery of the cup. But all his efforts being fruitless he crossed the Atlantic, landed at New York, from thence to Montreal, and then to Chicago. On one of our streets he was picked up and brought to the Home. He could read fluently nine different languages and speak readily seven. He said to me one day, "There is no use for me to stay here; I am an atheist. I sing with you the songs of Zion, but I do not believe in them; there is no hope for me. No such a God as you worship would let one suffer as I have; no, there cannot be a God." I asked him why he was here. His reply was, "I suppose to reform." I said to him, "That is right, reform and you will soon see better days." Only one week later he said to me, "I begin to feel as I did when a boy under the teachings and influence of a loving mother. Oh, I guess there is a God. Yes, there is a God. I see now that it was the accursed cup that closed my eyes so that I could not see God, but now I see him as my God and as my only hope." He had recovered what he had lost—reform. He soon received an appointment as professor of French in one of our first institutions, which he held for some time, and he is now teaching in one of our large Eastern cities. After leaving the Home he made one or two very short mishaps, but immediately recovered, and has been true to sobriety since.

At the same time there was a patient who had been low down in the gutter. When he left the Home he was very unfortunate in

securing positions. During two years every position he secured the firm failed, but he did not go back on himself. He established himself in the commission business on Water street, built up a good, prosperous business, and had the confidence and respect of all that knew him. He was true to his pledge of total abstinence up to the day of his death, about two months since.

Dec. 16, 1874, a cabinet maker, aged forty-three, was admitted. His clothes and appearance showed the wreck of inebriety. He was prompt in the observance of all the rules and regulations of the Home. He was discharged February 24, returned to his business, was so successful that he sold out and established a grocery trade, in which he has continued very successfully up to the present time. He has kept his pledge for over sixteen years.

Nov. 17, 1874, a patient was received, a patent right agent, aged thirty, an Englishman. At first he had no confidence in himself nor the Home. But he soon became intensely interested in the reform work, joined every temperance organization he could, became a good speaker, and, without neglecting his business, labored very hard in organizing and helping temperance clubs. He went to Toronto, Ontario, and there established a club of over one thousand members. He then engaged in mercantile business in a village not far from Toronto, where he has remained ever since, never going back on his pledge.

In July, 1875, a gentlemanly man applied for admission into the Home, occupation a lawyer. He had been associated with one of the first law firms in one of the leading cities of the Union. Gentlemanly in his person, but in his countenance, dejected, disconsolate, discouraged and forsaken. He said to me, "All is lost. I am a slave to drink. My hopes, my prospects, my health and my friends are all gone, and I am ruined. I have tried everything that a man can to stop, but I cannot." I encouraged him by saying, "You are mistaken, there are brighter days and years before you." "Do you believe it?" said he. "Surely I believe it, there is no doubt of it." "Do you think I can reform?" "Certainly I do." "Tell me then what to do, and I will do it."

He became intensely interested in the reform work, united with temperance organizations, spoke frequently in the Sunday evening meetings, and after about two months he arose one Sabbath evening and said, "I came to this Home cheerless and hopeless. I had tried all the remedies and all the means that I knew anything about, to overcome my appetite for strong drink, but all in vain. But here, through the instructions of this institution, my attention was directed to soul life, and as I pondered over the thought, I saw for the first time my sad mistake. I had lived to develop my animal nature, my passions, my appetites, to the neglect of my moral nature which linked me to God and the right. Now I am going to take care of my soul, not as I have been doing, destroy it." He left the Home and entered on the practice of law. He soon married an excellent lady, is wealthy, has a lovely family, and is connected with one of the best law firms in one of the large cities of our country.

In 1876, one of our old residents of Chicago, fifty years of age, a bookkeeper, was admitted. He had been thirty years a slave to intoxicants, and twelve years to opium. The narcotics had reduced him to a perfect wreck. The struggle was a hard one, but he conquered, and after two months left the Home, and in a short time accumulated sufficient to open a little store and become quite independent. He prospered for a number of years, when he married, as it proved, unfortunately. Being afflicted with the typhoid fever and confined to his home, his wife left the city with all his goods and effects, and he was left with nothing. He, as soon as he was able, fearing his old appetite, came and spent one week in the Home, and then left for another city where he still resides, having been true to his pledge since the first day he entered the Home, fourteen years ago.

These are a few among the thousands who have reformed, including State supreme judges, eminent lawyers, doctors, ministers, editors, reporters, railroad superintendents, merchants, teachers; and, in short, in all departments of business, not only in the United States, but in Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Germany and France, graduates of the Washingtonian Home are found."

Has not Prof. Wilkins reason to glory in such work? At the present time the number of admissions to the Home has risen above sixteen thousand. We admit that there are some whose confident hopes of reform have been quickly blasted, whose self-confidence led them to encounter temptation, and who returned to the Home even several times, some of these snatching victory at last from despair. But if only half our patients reform, is it not well to persevere in the work? Yea, dear doubter, if of the sixteen thousand we have given back to life and honor but four thousand, shall we cease? Then there is the Martha Washington Home, at work less than nine years, with its thirteen hundred admissions, whose work is growing and spreading like that of the older Home. About fifty-five per cent. of the admissions are of married men, heads of families. If our reforms are but temporary, how much good has been done to them and those that belong to them? But count, if you can, what it is worth to give back so many thousands to the renewed life of a fully regenerated and upright manhood.

CONCLUSION.

This pamphlet is not issued as an advertisement of the Washingtonian Home. The Home takes patients from other places than Chicago, if they pay their way, but no one makes any money out of this; there are no stockholders to receive dividends, and no doctors to be enriched by fees. But our experience seems to us so rich in results that we offer this statement in this World's Fair year as our contribution to the knowledge of sociologists, and of the charitable people that love to do good. One of our inmates, who did not live

to carry out his good intentions, declared he would go through every Southern State (he was an enthusiastic North Carolinian), and stir the hearts of men there till there should be a Washingtonian Home in every State. Why should there not be many such? We regard our experience as too valuable to be left unpublished. We, therefore, commend it to the wise and good, to the lovers of mankind, and to the philosophers who ask, "Who will show us any good?"

THE DIRECTORS OF THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME

CHICAGO, May 1, 1893. OF CHICAGO.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Washingtonian Home Ass'n:

The most important duty that has devolved upon the Executive Committee during the past year has been the appointment of a Superintendent for the Home to take the place of Prof. Wilkins, who by reason of physical infirmities could no longer perform the duties of the position. The Rev. Wm. Morrow was appointed to the place in May, assuming the duties the latter part of that month. His wife was at the same time appointed Matron of the Home, and has been active in looking after and managing the housekeeping part of the work.

With the exception of the change of Superintendent, there has been no important change in the management of the Home or its branch in Lake View, and the same means by which success in the past has been attained are being employed for the purpose of securing continued success in the work for which the Home was organized.

The Committee has held regular monthly meetings, giving careful attention to all matters concerning the Home, and scrutinizing all items of expenditure. Considerable expenditure was found necessary for cleaning, calsomining and papering rooms in the building, and such outlays will be found necessary every year. The plumbing is very much in need of thorough overhauling, and if the present quarters are to be much longer used by the Home additional and improved hospital accommodations should be provided.

An effort has been made to put the boilers in condition for burning a cheap grade of soft coal, but while not entirely successful, we are using soft coal of a good quality, which is a considerable saving over the use of hard coal, that was before necessary to avoid prosecution for violation of the smoke ordinance.

A contract was made for paving the area east of the chapel part of the building, but the contractors failed to do the work. It should be attended to as soon as possible in the spring.

The owner of the property west of and across the alley running north and south, is making an effort to secure to his holding a part of the alley. His first claim was the whole, but he is trying now to secure four feet, which claim has been resisted before the city authorities, and will in all probability have to be decided in the Courts. Steps have been taken to preserve the rights of the Home in the matter.

By consent of the city authorities, the irregularly shaped piece of sidewalk between the building, Madison street, Ogden avenue and the alley has been paved with concrete, not only much improving the corner, but securing a possession that may be valuable in settling the alley question.

At the Martha Washington home some improvements have been made, a wire fence inclosing the whole of that property having been built. A new sidewalk on Groveland avenue was ordered by the city, and was laid by the employes of the Home, thus at a considerable saving in expense over what it would have cost if the work had been done by contract.

The property of that branch of the Home is now in excellent condition, and the place presents an attractive appearance.

If the property now used by the Home in its work could be disposed of at fair figures, it might be a wise thing to sell its present holdings and buy in some accessible location where ground values are not high and erect new suitable and commodious buildings for the use of the Home. We suggest that this matter be given careful attention.

For the Executive Committee,

H. H. ALDRICH.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Washingtonian Home Association:

For only part of the year just past am I able from personal supervision to report to you the work of this institution:

The date of my assuming the superintendency was May 23d, 1892, since which time the supervision of the work of the Home in general, and the reform work in particular, has had my constant diligence, and, if not all has been accomplished that my sanguine nature led me to expect, it is believed that a good measure of success has been achieved.

STATISTICS.

Inmates in the Home Jan. 1, 1892	85
Inmates admitted during the year	1620
Total	1705
Discharged	1590
Inmates in the Home Jan. 1, 1893	115
Total	1705
Average daily attendance	95⅓
Average time in Home, days	20⅓

AGES.

Between 15 and 20	6	Between 50 and 60	275
Between 20 and 30	245	Between 60 and 70	35
Between 30 and 40	750	Between 70 and 80	4
Between 40 and 50	370		
Total			1705

NATIVITY.

Alabama	4	Tennessee	10
Arkansas	2	Vermont	10
Connecticut	4	Virginia	8
Delaware	6	West Virginia	6
District Columbia	2	Wisconsin	33
Georgia	8	Austria	10
Illinois	210	Australia	2
Indiana	45	Belgium	14
Iowa	25	Bohemia	5
Kentucky	20	Canada	96
Louisiana	5	Denmark	5
Maine	7	England	100
Maryland	15	France	6

NATIVITY—*Continued.*

Massachusetts	40	Germany	86
Michigan	30	Holland	6
Minnesota	11	Ireland	310
Mississippi	5	Italy	7
Missouri	20	Netherlands	1
New Hampshire	3	Norway	17
New Jersey	6	Nova Scotia	6
New York	206	Poland	11
North Carolina	3	Prussia	10
Ohio	95	Scotland	38
Pennsylvania	93	Sweden	30
Rhode Island	7	Switzerland	6
Total			1705

OCCUPATIONS.

Actors	5	Lawyers	14
Architects	7	Laborers	360
Advertising agents	12	Lecturers	5
Blacksmiths	9	Lithographers	13
Barbers	13	Masons	11
Bartenders	7	Music Teachers	15
Bookkeepers	120	Manufacturers	5
Brokers	3	Machinists	25
Box-makers	4	Merchants	40
Butchers	15	Ministers	4
Brass Finishers	5	Physicians	15
Carpenters	36	Plumbers	16
Cigar Makers	16	Printers	30
Clerks	236	Real Estate	8
Cloth Cutters	20	Reporters	12
Coopers	4	Sailors	4
Contractors	10	Saloon Keepers	8
Civil Engineers	2	Salesmen	215
Dentists	15	Shoemakers	15
Druggists	27	Stone Cutters	12
Editors	3	Switchmen	26
Engravers	9	Steam Fitters	22
Engineers	18	Tailors	25
Firemen	16	Teachers	4
Farmers	10	Teamsters	15
Hatters	6	Tinners	14
Horseshoers	30	Telegraph Operators	20
Insurance Agents	15	Upholsterers	7
Iron Workers	16	Waiters	14
Jewelers	10	Watchmen	7
Journalists	15	Watchmakers	4
Total			1705

Within the last few years much diligent inquiry has been made by the medical faculty and philanthropic laymen into the nature of alcohol and its action on the human system. As a first result of this inquiry, much scientific knowledge has been gained, and, as a second result, a decided change of opinion with regard to the use of alcoholic beverages has taken place among thoughtful people. Once their use was regarded by men in general as altogether right and entirely innocent—the only qualification being they must be used in moderation—now their use is regarded by all who have cared to give the subject their candid attention as wrong, and in every way harmful. Out of this latter conviction have sprung three practical problems, viz.:

First: To prevent the use of alcoholic liquors among the young and innocent.

Second: To induce those who are somewhat addicted to their use, to totally abstain.

Third: To reclaim those who by their excessive use have become pronounced drunkards.

The solution of the first of these problems is perhaps the most important of all, and, perhaps the most inviting, inasmuch as it contemplates the saving of the generation just stepping upon the threshold of life; those who will presently occupy the places now filled by their fathers and mothers. To save the children means to save the race. Here the great battle against the drink habit is to be fought. The solution of this question, it is conceded, is right education, education in which the family, the school, the church and the state must all participate. These agencies must co-operate in throwing around these tender ones all the safeguards possible.

The solution of the second is more difficult. There are those who drink, but not to the extent of pronounced drunkenness. To them the use of intoxicants is a luxury, and it is almost impossible to convince them that their drinking is injurious to themselves, that their example is frought with evil to others, and that their danger of stepping down from the plane of moderate drinking to that of excessive indulgence is great. The reformer in this field has a most discouraging task.

The moderate drinker is accustomed to pooh pooh every intimation that he is in peril from the habit. He is accustomed to say, "I can drink or let it alone, just as I please." But as a matter of fact he drinks, he does not let it alone. The argument of Paul is perhaps the strongest that can be urged on such a one: "It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended or made weak."

The third problem, the reclamation of the drunkard, is the one about whose solution this institution is particularly concerned. The Home insists on every virtue in the catalogues of St. Peter and St. Paul, but, at the same time, gives special emphasis to the virtue of temperance, and while profoundly interested in all departments of temperance work, its specific work is to reform the

inebriate, a work which, notwithstanding its difficulties, has been followed in the past by grand results; a work that promises great things in the future.

In order to solve any problem, a hypothesis upon which to proceed is necessary, and it is well understood that a true hypothesis will embrace all the conditions of the problem. A theory in any given case must account for all the phenomena of the case. Our question then becomes what theory of drunkenness will account for all the phenomena of drunkenness? Many theories have been put forth. Some say it is a disease pure and simple. This theory has many adherents, and the advocates of certain cures, which, within a few years, have been brought so conspicuously before the public, seem to take this position for granted. By others it is said to be a species of insanity, and these endeavor to account for it on that assumption, while still others classify it as a sin. May it not be regarded as a combination of this entire category? A sin grown into a habit, developing a disease, culminating in insanity. The experience of those who have had to deal with dipsomaniacs proves this, in many instances at least, to be the course of alcoholic indulgence. It is very clear to an ordinary observer even, that the excessive use of intoxicants affects the whole being of the drinker—his physical nature, his mental and his moral. The trail of the serpent is over him indeed, and his condition is more terrible than that of Laöcoon and his sons of Homeric story.

A disease is a derangement of any of the vital functions, in which their natural action is interrupted or disturbed, causing or threatening pain or weakness. This applies literally to the condition of a man who has for any length of time imbibed immoderate quantities of alcoholic drink.

Insanity is unsoundness of mind or derangement of the intellect, which is more or less pronounced in the drunkard, as is shown in his impairment of judgment, loss of memory, absurd conduct, violation of all the tenderest relations, and disregard of the common decencies of life.

The deterioration of moral character is quite as apparent in the drunkard as bodily disease and mental disturbance. The drunkard,

> "Enthralled by sin,
> To foul, exorbitant desires,"

seems neither to fear God nor to regard man.

His whole moral nature is attacked. He has become strangely hardened against every appeal of virtue and religion. The soil of his heart seems to have become as barren and verdureless "as the sulphurous marl that paves the deep track of hell." If this be the true condition of the drunkard, it is evident that he requires physical, mental and moral treatment. This is fully recognized by this institution. Our aim is to restore the body to its normal condition, to reinduce, as far as possible, the natural functions of the organic system, and to countervail the craving for drink. Our

treatment is intended to meet every need of the unfortunate men that come to us for help. Its comprehensive character enables us to reach the many phases of the drink trouble. It does not pretend to put a man in a condition in which he can not drink, but it puts him in a position in which he NEED not drink. It leaves him where and how God intended him to be, a sober man, fashioned in the likeness of the Supreme Creator, with a clean, reasoning mind, which, with its powers properly exercised, will not only enable him, but actually cause him to look upon alcoholic stimulants with loathing and abhorrence. First, a patient upon being received, is sent to the hospital, where he receives such medical and hygienic treatment as his case requires. His system is toned down as near its normal condition as possible. His nerves are quieted, he obtains sleep and rest, healthy appetite is regained, a new hope is awakened in his breast, he is placed on his feet, the high road to reformation and life is shown him. Naturally he is somewhat weakened by his over-indulgence, so that when he comes from the hospital he needs building up. This is provided for. And while the body is receiving the proper sustenance, moral influences are brought to bear on him which cause him to solemnly reflect on his recent degradation, and to appreciate what has been done to save him, and to realize the possibilities within him.

It is necessary, as soon as possible, to impress upon the conscience of the patient that he has been a wrong-doer. He is apt to stop in his reflections to pity himself, and to cast blame upon others. He must be led away from this line of thought, which will bring to him only depression and disquietude, to the recognition of the fact that he is himself the chief cause of the degradation into which he has sunk. This, paradoxical as it may seem, will help to lift him to a higher plane. The prodigal son of Scripture parable did not return to his father with a pitiable tale of misery and wretchedness, but with the words, "I have sinned." Then were shoes put on his feet, a ring on his finger, the best robe was flung upon his shoulders, the fatted calf was killed, and all began to be merry. In many instances it is necessary to get at the seat of some trouble which has caused the patient to take refuge in the lethean effects of alcohol. It may be that domestic incompatibilities have harrassed the man, or financial embarrassments have overtaken him, or broken social ties, or some other trouble from which he has sought to escape by means of drink. Here is the place for treatment by mental diversion and moral encouragement, for not all nor any of these things can be removed by mere physical means. By varied means, means adapted to each man's case, it is our aim to reach the springs of life that have become disordered, and apply the healing balm.

The patient needs to be taught to say "No" to every invitation to taste the intoxicating cup again, and to use all his powers, under God's help and direction, to abstain totally and forever from that beverage, seductive as the Sirens but terrible as the Furies, which has been his undoing in the past, for in this lies his only

safety. Some of our patients claim that reformation from drunkenness, complete and absolute, can be accomplished by dint of mere human strength and effort. This may be true of men of naturally strong natures and great will power, but the weak are likely to fall before the enemy, without strength other than their own.

Others seem to trust in God to do the work while they stand idly by. Now it is safest for the man to trust in God and at the same time to use in mighty effort all the powers with which he is endowed. It is in the co-operation of the Divine and the human that man's success lies—illustrated by the Arabian story: Mahomet and a number of his followers at the close of a day's march over the desert, encamped for the night, when one of the devoutest of the company came to his leader and said: "Prophet, I have turned my camel loose, and will trust to Allah for her safe keeping." "Thou didst a very foolish thing, my son," said the Prophet. "Thou shouldst have tethered her and then trusted her to the keeping of Allah." It is safest for the man that would reform, to take hold of every help that is within his reach. The help of God, who is interested above all our conceptions in the saving of the human family. The help of home and church, and every good influence. This help is extended on every hand, and it is in the power of every one to seize some line that is thrown him and be saved. The figures appended to this report show the very large amount of work that has been done in the institution during the year. Sixteen hundred and twenty patients were received and treated by your physician, and ministered to by the steward—carefully nursed, sheltered, fed, and not a few of them clothed, and sent out into the world again to go to their homes, businesses and employments, able to fight the battle of life. How many of them will stand firm to their resolutions and loyal to the institution by leading a sober life, is unknown to all but God. The many letters and visits received, however, lead us to trust that a good and permanent work has been done to a large percentage of our patients.

> "Ours is the seedtime;
> God alone beholds the end of what is sown
> Beyond our vision weak and dim,
> The harvest time is hid with Him."

Experience soon leads one to distinguish between hopeful patients and those from whom but little is to be expected in the way of reform. Among the marks of the hopeful the following are perhaps the most prominent:

First.—An unaffected humility. The inebriate that does not feel that he has degraded himself, disgraced his family and friends and has forfeited in justice all claims on the consideration of men, is not likely to reform. Scripture teaching suggests the same thought, "God resisteth the proud but giveth grace to the humble."

Second.—A respectful demeanor toward the officers, employes, and inmates; one who is not respectful will repel all with whom

he comes in contact, and will thereby lose much sympathy and help that would otherwise be extended to him. A haughty and captious disposition is a great hindrance to reformation.

Third.—A concern to secure employment as soon as possible. It is not well, of course, for a patient to be too anxious for business during the first days of his treatment, but an ambition to be independent and do something for himself is always a hopeful sign.

Fourth.—A disposition to comply with all the rules and regulations of the institution. Reformation is not effected without discipline and restraint, and if self-imposed so much the better for the patient. Prompt and regular attendance upon the meetings of the Home, the morning devotions, the daily lectures, the Sabbath services, etc., has been found to contribute greatly to the recovery of new hope, new energy, and new manhood.

Fifth.—A disposition to be helpful to other patients in the way of orderly example, encouraging words and kindly deeds. The helping of others is one of the greatest means of reformation, because of its reflex influence upon the helper's own character and conduct. A selfish man is not likely to make much progress in reform.

Sixth.—A grateful spirit toward the Home, especially gratitude to God, the Supreme deliverer, and his Son, as the "friend that sticketh closer than a brother." When these marks are found in a patient, then we are hopeful that his complete reformation will be accomplished.

There are a few matters connected with the Home that perhaps need your attention. There is necessity for enlarged hospital accommodation. There should be at hand facilities, which we do not now possess, of giving the hospital beds sun and air. This is very important and pressing. There should be increased bath accommodations, and a sure supply of warm and cold water. The heating and plumbing arrangements of the Home are not as perfect as they should be. The present systems have been working for many years, and have become defective. They need a comprehensive overhauling if not a substitution of modern appliances.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I think the association is to be congratulated on the work the Home is doing. There is a vast field to cultivate. It is conceded on all hands that one of the greatest curses of the day is the drink habit. Thousands and thousands of men are daily indulging in the use of intoxicants and laying "the flattering unction to their souls" that they will never become drunkards. They appear to forget or to put aside the fact that the drunkards are all recruited from the ranks of the moderate drinkers. Let it be ours to instil into the minds of these men the lesson that there is no safety but in total abstinence. There are thousands of others who have been caught in the terrible maelstrom of the vice, who see around them nothing but misery,

desolation and woe, that are crying out to us in all the agony of despair for help. Let it be ours to heed their cry and hasten to their rescue.

We have started on what is likely to be an eventful year in the history of our city and this Home. The work chosen by the institution is a great one, and one that brings great responsibilities. Let us, relying on God for strength and wisdom, address ourselves with renewed hope and earnestness to the work, knowing that though we sow amid tears we shall rejoice when the sheaves are gathered.

Mrs. Morrow joins with me in expressing thanks to all the officers and members of this association for personal kindness and sympathy, and also for liberality as a body in furnishing facilities for securing the best results to the unfortunate men intrusted to our care. Also we tender heartfelt thanks to our immediate and active associates in the every day work of the Home; the physician, Dr. L. Z. Hanson; the assistant secretary, Mr L. P. Richardson: the hospital steward, Mr. Forrest Smith; and to all employes and inmates who have rendered us cheerful and material service; also to Prof. Daniel Wilkins and his wife for their kindness, sympathy and valuable suggestions.

We would, in closing, express the ardent hope that the year upon which we have entered so auspiciously may be distinguished among the years of the history of this institution as yielding grander results than ever realized in the past, and, that at the close of the year we may be able to point to many who, like the maniac of Scripture story, rescued by divine compassion from the thraldom of the evil one, will be found "sitting at the feet of the Saviour, clothed, and in their right mind."

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM MORROW,
SUPERINTENDENT.

CHICAGO, January 9, 1893.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1893.

To the President and Members of the Washingtonian Home Ass'n:

Your Committee on Admissions and Discharges have to report a year of labor which surpasses all previous years in the amount of routine work done; but even this becomes insignificant when it is paralleled by the problems which are continually forcing themselves upon us in our line of reform.

This Committee is clothed with almost arbitrary power in its domain, as it must be, and yet while it is an autocrat in theory in practice it is as clay in the hands of the potter when confronted by the tears and entreaties of the drunkard's friend, or by the hopelessness and helplessness of the drunkard himself.

Herein lies the secret of any weakness the Committee may manifest, for men may have been admitted who only simulated a desire to reform; and yet no power short of omniscience can escape liability to err in this direction.

> "The Lord sifts out the hearts of men
> Before His judgment seat,"
> But we must take for what they seem,
> The men with whom we meet.

The Committee sees the subject in the concrete and must consider each case separately; in a general way, the public sees it only in the abstract. The average man recognizes the necessity that a thing should be done and stamps his foot to emphasize it, but the specialist iis obliged to spend his energy in finding out how to do it.

The man who is reformed comes to the notice of this Association every day, not only as a grand testimony as to what this Home is doing, but as an actual, live, coadjutor in the work of reform. This large percentage of our work is the glory of the Home, and the full payment to us of 100 cents on the dollar for our outlay of time and thought.

But even this is not satisfying to the Committee, because the unsuccessful patient is always before its eyes. There is always the outcry of love against the loss of a single patient, and our hearts go out after him continually; and as the joys of the shepherd over his ninety-nine sheep safely herded, are overshadowed by the solicitude for the one lost, so are the joys of our successes clouded by the one man who persists in putting himself in the pathway of the voracious wolf.

It would require a small volume to narrate in detail the incidents of our administration. When the mother whose ideal son when sober, becomes a raving demon when drunk, fearful for her life seeks the protection of the Home and, with dramatic effect unsurpassed by Booth. describes her peril and his frenzy, and entreats the Committee to take him, "just once more for Christ's sake," what can we do but take him.

When the drunkard, who has been here seven times, comes again, despised of men, abject, forlorn and pitiable beyond description, and says, "I am no more worthy of your confidence; I have trampled under foot the opportunities which you have placed before me, but if you will give me just one more chance I promise under God to make amends for my wrong and to retrieve the past," what can we do but employ the language of the apostles under like circumstances, and say: "Lord, increase our faith."

Let these examples suffice for justification of this Committee in appealing to you and to the general public for greater thought upon the evils of the drink traffic to the end that the State may become interested in establishing an auxiliary to its present forces, in the shape of an Illinois Inebriate Institute, to which incorrigible drunkards shall be judicially sentenced for a term of years, not as criminals but as men who can be made to willingly work their way and make ample returns to the State for its original outlay.

In conclusion, we return thanks to the Supreme Ruler for the measure of good which has been done; we rejoice with the reformed graduates of this Home for the glory which they are able to reflect upon it, and we gratefully recognize the earnest endeavor to do the greatest good possible, on the part of all the officers and employes of the Home with whom our duties have brought us in contact.

Respectfully submitted,

T. M. Conpropst,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Chicago, Jan. 9, 1893.

Mr. President and Members of the Washingtonian Home Association:

Your Auditing Committee respectfully ask to report that they have examined regularly every month all the bills and vouchers submitted to their inspection by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Richardson, and have found their footings and specifications as per bills to be correct, and further your Committee believe Mr. Richardson has been careful in selecting and economical in the purchase of supplies and furnishings of the Homes at all times.

Signed for Committee,

W. B. Bateham.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

To the President and Members of the Washingtonian Home Ass'n.

Herewith I respectfully submit a report of the receipts and disbursements of the Home from Jan. 1, 1892 to Jan. 1, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

Medicines	$ 2.00	
Old Iron	2.00	
Washingtonian	3.25	
Inmates' property fund	19.42	
Live stock	50.00	
Rent of Polk street Building	367.00	
Inmates Martha Washington Home	1,400.97	
Inmates Washingtonian Home	9,866.57	
Rent of stores	4,235.00	
Interest Burr fund	1,479.43	
Interest	6,167.86	
Bills receivable	6,600.00	
County license	1,542.37	
City license	15,000.00	
Total collections		$46,735.87
Balance in treasury, Jan. 1, 1892		2,393.30
		$49,129.17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Intelligence office	$ 9.00	
Telephone	75.00	
Car fare	33.00	
Periodicals	28.61	
Postage	36.00	
Improvements	78.80	
Stationery and printing	137.00	
Plumbing repairs	103.63	
Washingtonian	212.30	
Drugs and medicines	204.03	
Water	745.20	
Repairs	756.94	
Gas	875.75	
Incidentals	1,024.00	
Coal	2,737.50	
Furnishings	1,120.20	
Salary	3,328.96	
Help	4,535.99	
Bills receivable	8,000.00	
Supplies	11,175.50	
		$35,217.41
Polk street building repairs		23.40
Forward		$35,240.81
Amount brought forward		$35,240.81

MARTHA WASHINGTON HOME.

Postage	$ 6.00	
Plumbing	4.39	
Periodicals	27.60	
Stationery and printing	27.35	
Car fare	24.50	
Medicines	29.18	
Insurance	101.25	
Telephone	125.00	
Repairs	369.25	
Furnishings	460.75	
Improvements	622.01	
Coal	639.89	
Incidentals	265.34	
Live stock	330.00	
Feed	417.54	
Salary	1,140.00	
Help	1,251.18	
Supplies	1,645.71	
		7,486.94
		$42,727.75
Balance in treasury Jan. 1, 1893		6,401.42
		$49,129.17

Board charged	$27,090.16		
" paid	9,866.57		
" unpaid	$17,223.59		
Inmates Jan. 1, 1892		85	
Admitted		1,620	
			1,705
Discharged		1,590	
Inmates Jan. 1, 1893		115	
			1,705

MARTHA WASHINGTON HOME.

Board charged	$2,723.66		
" paid	1,400.97		
" unpaid	$1,322.69		
Inmates Jan. 1, 1892		9	
Admitted		110	
			119
Discharged		104	
Inmates Jan. 1, 1893		15	
			119

Respectfully submitted,

L. P. RICHARDSON, Ass't Sec'y.

ERNEST W. KOHLSAAT,
THOMAS C. MOULDING,
GEO. F. SEARS.
} Auditing Committee.

Chicago, Jan. 9, 1893.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the President and Members of the Washingtonian Home Ass'n.

Herewith I respectfully submit a report of the receipts and disbursements of the Washingtonian Home Association, Jan. 1, 1892 to Jan. 1, 1893.

1892.	RECEIPTS.		
Jan. 1.	Balance in treasury	$ 2,393.30	
" 4.	Cash, County license	814.09	
" 6.	Cash, City license	2,500.00	
" 6.	" interest Cook county bonds	400.00	
" 31.	" from L. P. Richardson, during month	1,045.25	
Feb. 2.	" interest, Bushee	140.00	
" 3.	" " G. D. Pease	97.50	
" 3.	" " W. Reynolds	182.00	
" 9.	" " T. J. Devin	180.00	
" 23.	" " Alfred Oleson	35.00	
" 23.	" " C. Seip	105.00	
" 31.	" from L. P. Richardson, during month	1,289.48	
Mar. 3.	" County license	728.28	
" 4.	" City license	2,500.00	
" 15.	" interest Nil Swansen	77.00	
" "	" " Fritz Peters	70.00	
" "	" " Gust Lube	122.50	
" "	" " Ellen Welch	87.50	
" "	" " M. Rowley	60.00	
" "	" " Daniel Jansen	84 00	
" "	" " W. W. Robinson	135 00	
" 31.	" from L. P. Richardson, during month	1,164.49	
	Forward	$14,210.39	
	Amount forward		$14,210.39
Apr 30.	Cash from L. P. Richardson, during month	1,378.97	
May 18.	" interest Eliza Welch	87.50	
" "	" " Nil Swansen	77.00	
" "	" " F. Peters	70.00	
" "	" " Ellen Rowley	60.00	
" "	" " M. W. Robinson	135.00	
" 19.	" City license	5,000.00	
" 27.	" interest F. & J. Fitzgibbon	390.00	
		$7,198.47	

	Forward		$7,198.47
May 31.	Cash from L. P. Richardson, during month		1,260.67
June 31.	" from L. P. Richardson, during month		1,237.67
July 5.	Cash, County bonds	$ 600.00	
" 31.	" from L. P. Richardson, during month		1,208.80
Aug. 5.	" City license		5,000.00
" 9.	" interest G. D. Pease		97.50
" 21.	" " Daniel Jansen		84.00
" 21.	" " J. & H. Hendricks		60.00
" 24.	" " Gustav Lube		122.50
" 28.	" " Alfred Oleson		35.00
" 30.	" " D. T. Devins		182.16
" 31.	" from L. P. Richardson, during month		1,559.03
Sept 13.	" Principal, note W. S. Thorn		5,500.00
" "	" interest " " "		577.50
" "	" " Finley		650.00
" "	" Principal, note Jarret & Sayles.		1,100.00
" "	" interest Jarret & Sayles		976.63
" 24.	" " W. Reynolds		156.00
" 30.	" from L. P. Richardson, during month		1,396.35
Oct. 31.	" from L. P. Richardson, during month		1,531.43
Nov. 4.	" interest Seip		105.00
" 4.	" " Bushee		140.00
" 29.	" " J. H. Hendricks		60.00
" "	" " D. Jansen		84.00
" "	" " N. Swansen		77.00
" "	" " Ellen Rowley		60.00
" "	" " Eliza Welch		87.50
" "	" " Fritz Peters		70.00
" "	" " Gustav Lube		122.50
" "	" " W. N. Robinson		135.00
" 31.	" from L. P. Richardson, during month		1,586.36
Dec. 3.	" interest T. & J. Fitzgibbon		390.00
" 10.	" " D. T. Devins		30.00
" 30.	" " D. T. Devins		150.00
" 31.	" from L. P. Richardson, during month		1,304.33
	Total receipts		$46,752.49
	Grand total		$49,145.79

DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan.	31.	Cash, paid orders during month	$3,046.19
Feb.	29.	" " " " "	3,039.07
Mar.	31.	" " " " "	2,259.53
Apr.	30.	" " " " "	2,507.32
May	31.	" " " " "	2,508.23
June	30.	" " " " "	2,430.67
July	31.	" " " " "	3,722.74
Aug.	31.	" " " " "	2,765.12
Sept.	30.	" " " " "	3,367.39
Oct.	31.	" " " " "	2,941.82
Nov.	30.	" " " " "	10,037.88
Dec.	31.	" " " " "	4,118.41
		Total disbursements	$42,744.37
		Balance in treasury	6,401.42
		Total	$49,145.79

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. SHERWOOD, Treas.

ERNEST W. KOHLSAAT,
THOMAS C. MOULDING,
GEO. W. SEARS.
} Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

Mr. President, Members of the Washingtonian Home Association:

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report to you that we have treated sixteen hundred and twenty-six (1626) cases in the past year as follows:

January	92	July	179
February	85	August	178
March	101	September	170
April	114	October	185
May	132	November	125
June	131	December	134

The conditions when admitted were as follows:

Mild alcoholism	1040	Tincture opium	1
Persistent alcoholism	183	Chloroform	1
Delirium tremens	257	Returned to county hospital	3
Morphia eaters	6	Insane when admitted	24
Morphia hypodermically	9	Deaths	4
Total			1626

Discharged from hospital to go into reformatory department	1598
Insane sent to detention hospital	14
Insane sent to Lake Geneva Sanitarium	3
Sent to County alms house	4
Sent to County hospital	6
Taken home with typhoid fever	1
Total	1626

Forty-seven (47) violent cases were treated during the year. We have but twenty-four (24) beds for patients and we have had as high as thirty-six (36) cases in the hospital at one time.

Two cases were brought to the Home in a dying condition from the county hospital. One lived but a few minutes after his arrival, and was taken away by the same patrol wagon. The other died in a few hours and was sent to the morgue. Certificates of death were given by the county coroner.

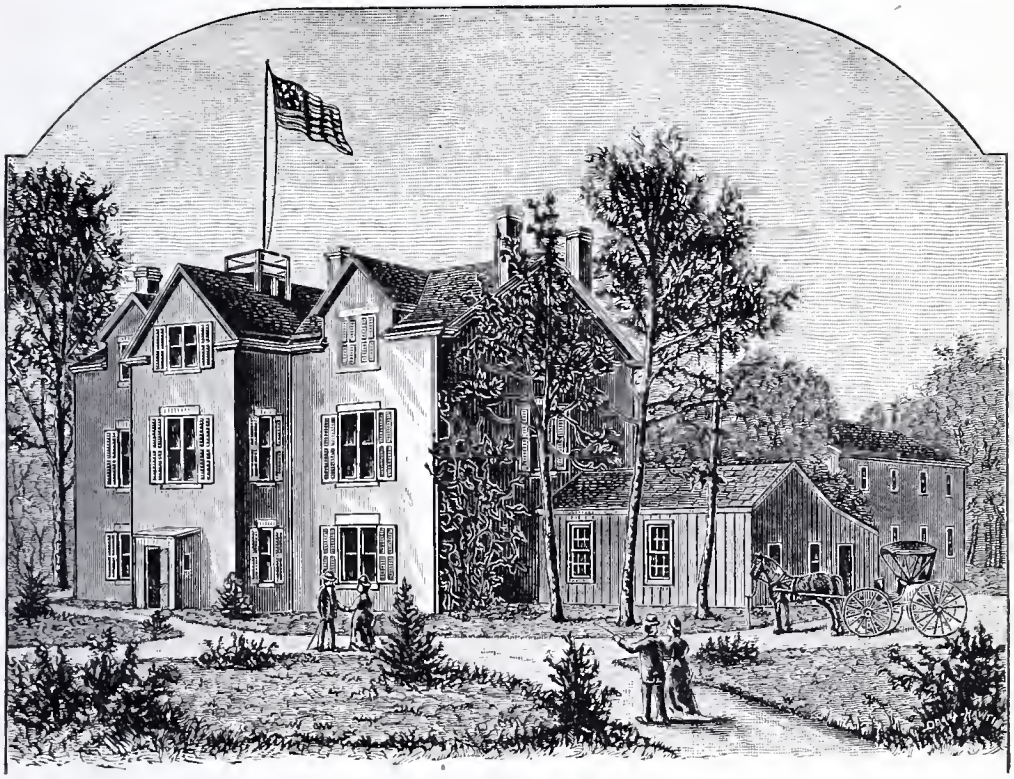
Average time per inmate in hospital three days and five-sixths of a day.

COMPLICATIONS.

Asthma	4	Iritis	1
Acne	12	Insomnia	6
Abrasion of face	13	La grippe	10
Abrasion of nose	1	Locomotor ataxia	3
Bronchitis, chronic	2	Neuralgia	5
Bronchitis, acute	1	Nervous debility	15
Burn of arm	1	Pleuritis	1
Burn of abdomen	1	Pleurisy, acute	1
Burn of foot	1	Paralysis	1
Contusion of eye	28	Prostatitis	2
Colic	2	Pneumonia	6
Cirrhosis of liver	2	Pneumonia, intermittent	3
Carbuncle	1	Pleurisy	1
Cystitis	4	Rheumatism, inflammatory	7
Cystitis, chronic	1	Rheumatism, chronic	1
Consumption	1	Rheumatism, acute	15
Coma, epilectic	1	Sprain of wrist	5
Catarrh, gastric	2	Sprain of ankle	3
Catarrh	5	Typhoid pneumonia	3
Consumption	3	Tonsillitis	5
Dyspepsia	5	Tuberculosis	1
Diarrhœa	30	Vertigo, gastric	1
Dislocation of shoulder	3	Vomiting, persistent	35
Eczema	2	Vomiting, gastric	3
Epilepsy	15	Wound of leg	3
Erysipelas	2	Wound of foot	3
Fever, intermittent	2	Wound of head	12
Frozen fingers	1	Wound of arm	1
Fracture of ulna	1	Wound of wrist, lacerated	1
Gastritis	6	Wound of head "	14
General debility	3	Wound of knee "	1
Hernia	10	Wound of head, contused	26
Heart, irritation of	3	Wound of arm "	1
Hemiplegia	1	Wound of side "	1
Hiccough	3	Wound of throat, incised	2
Hemorrhoids	21	Other cases	18
Headache	11	Alcoholic and opium cases	1285

Grand total 1626

Z. P. Hanson, M. D.



THE MARTHA WASHINGTON HOME.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

Jan. 9, 1893.

To the President and Members of the Washingtonian Home Ass'n:

So swiftly has the time passed, and so according to the old established order of things have been the workings of this Institution, that it would almost seem a new date, that of '93, might be affixed to the report presented a twelve-month since, and you would have a very fair resume of the work of the past year. The same officers, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent have retained their positions, and one might search in vain the four quarters of the globe for better. Even the same old patients "repeaters" they would be called in the Washingtonian Home, have some of them returned or been returned to us for further help. Especially is this noticeable in several cases where they have taken an intermediate course of treatment at Dwight. Shattered in health and broken in spirit, they have been only too glad to return to the safe and sheltering care of the Martha Washingtonian Home. The one great jar that has been felt in the quiet, almost monotonous, working of the machinery was the sudden death of Mr. Moulding, which occurred a few months since. Probably no officer connected with this Home could have been called away who would be more greatly missed, or whose loss would be more truly deplored. Certainly no one had its interests more deeply at heart. He was loyal to it to the very core. He thoroughly believed in it, had fullest confidence that it was a power for good, never allowed himself to be discouraged if the fruits of its workings were not always immediately manifest, and he had that sublime faith which discerned visions of grand success for it in the future. He was a man of resistless energy, tireless and of a strong will which no aggregation of obstacles could overcome. Coupled with this his generous heart felt tenderest sympathy for the suffering everywhere, and the lower down, the more wretched and degraded the victim, the more outstretching and boundless was his charity toward him. In the death of this good man the Martha Washington lost a good friend, whose name is almost a household word there, and is never spoken save with the deepest reverence and tenderness.

The number of inmates received into the Home the past year has been a little in excess of that of the previous year, but considering the known fact that there are so many right in our own city who need the treatment, and the restraint of such a place, the number is lamentably less than it should have been.

We have queried why this was so, and we think the answer lies in the fact that the classes whom we most wish to reach. viz., those who by birth and environment, position in the home and society, would seem to give promise of greater usefulness to themselves and others, if they could be reached and reformed, will not, as a rule, come to us because we are too near home.

Instead, they will either seek voluntarily, or suffer themselves to be removed to some similar institution or to some private asylum far away where they expect to bury their dreadful secret. We would like to say to any such erring sister, if we could reach her ear, come to us—with us you can be as safe from the eye and the knowledge of the world as you could be in Boston or New York. You can have all the isolation, all the privacy you seek, and be as completely lost to the world while you are experiencing a regenerating, a sort of a new-birth process here, as if you were buried. We have had some ladies of culture and refinement and good social position in the Home during the year, and these have invariably been lavish in praise of the treatment they have received there. From such as these we always look for greater things when they leave us. But the battle is not always to the strong, nor the victory to the mighty. Many a time and oft, some meek, quiet little woman, who kept the even tenor of her way, to whom life had always been a sort of treadmill existence, who came and went, attracting little attention, and from whom not much was expected, has afterward displayed a reserve force, and a power to conquer self of which we had little dreamed. We can point to some such who years ago went forth from this Home determined to win in the strife. They are still fighting the good fight, and we believe, if need be, they will die fighting.

Such facts should encourage us all to be willing to "sow beside all waters."

Over the discouragements to be encountered in this work, and they are legion, let us draw a veil.

Appliances for facilitating good services in this Home have been greatly multiplied within the last two years. Its situation in all its external surroundings has been so improved, thanks to the generosity of the Board of Directors, and to the untiring and most efficient superintendency of Mr. Frake, that its waste places have been made to blossom as the rose.

With such thoroughly-trained, painstaking, and competent women as Miss Felt and Miss Outhouse at the head of affairs here, with the pleasantest spot within a radius of ten miles from the heart of the city for its location, there is no reason why it should not be the chief and the best place in the West for the purposes for which it was intended. Healthful as to situation, no death from disease (save when some patient has been taken there in a dying condition) has ever during the ten years of its existence come to an inmate. Instead of this, many whose hold on existence was frail when they entered its walls, have soon gained added strength, taken a new lease of life, and gone away physically well.

While the physical aspect of affairs in the Home is in the main inviting and desirable, and while all rejoice that such is the fact—success has not been looked for alone in that direction. The secret of strength in any reform work must always be found onits moral and spiritual side, and the status of this work has not during the past year sunk below its former level. Regular preaching services have been held, the students of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary kindly contributing their services gratuitously. Morning and evening prayers are always maintained, and much personal work by way of exhortation and encouragement has been done. We would recommend in addition to all this, the inauguration of a weekly prayer-meeting to be conducted by the "Ladies' Visiting Committee." No one can estimate the value of contact to an erring woman with the pure life of a noble sister-woman. She sees in the latter the virtues which *she* most lacks, and (if the angel within her be not quite dead) most longs for. No one can tell when the earnest, heartfelt prayer, the tender petition sent up to the throne of mercy, in such a meeting might prove the good seed sown, which should cause some poor, barren life to take on new possibilities for happiness and usefulness.

In conclusion we have only to give our yearly standing, stereotyped invitation to the Association and Board of Directors to come and visit us and investigate for yourselves the workings of the Martha Washington Home.

Point out errors, suggest remedies, broaden out the work if you can—weed out the present active agencies if better and stronger forces can be supplied—for the work *must* go on, and the right workers *must* be found to meet it. New methods, new agencies *may* better meet the old needs. Change sometimes means greater success. The invitation we give you to visit the Home means something more than a mere formality, and we hope you will plainly discern the word *duty*, written between the lines. Come, a little country air occasionally will do you good.

Respectfully submitted,

ADELINE C. SHERWOOD,
MARY H. MILLER, } Committee.

MATRON'S REPORT OF THE MARTHA WASHINGTON HOME.

To the President and Members of the Washingtonian Home Ass'n:

The year just closed compares very favorably with the year preceding. Several more patients have been admitted, and there has been less sickness among them, and fewer violent cases. There has been less of the so-called repeaters and a more earnest desire among many of the patients to gain an ascendancy over their habit. For the most part a pleasant and harmonious feeling exists at the Home, and we are confident that some good has been accomplished While we rejoice over the prosperity of the Home, we grieve deeply our loss in the death of Mr. Thomas Moulding. He frequently called himself the "Father of the Martha Washington Home," and we feel that we have lost a sincere friend and wise counselor.

Inmates in the Home Jan 1, 1892	9	
" admitted during the year	110	
		119
" discharged during the year	104	
" in the Home Jan. 1, 1893	15	
		119
Average daily attendance	11½	
" time in the Home, days	35¼	
Paying patients	46	
Charity "	75	
Received from the city	72	

AGES.

Between 15 and 20	1	Between 50 and 60	10
" 20 " 30	37	" 60 " 70	6
" 30 " 40	35	" 70 " 80	2
" 40 " 50	28		

NATIVITY.

Connecticut	3	Bohemia	1
Delaware	1	Canada	1
Illinois	21	England	9
Indiana	1	France	2
Iowa	1	Germany	2
Michigan	1	Ireland	32
Massachusetts	6	Norway	1
New York	21	Poland	2
Ohio	3	Scotland	1
Pennsylvania	4	Sweden	1
Tennessee	1	Wales	3
Wisconsin	1		
Total			119

Respectfully submitted,

MARY F. FELT, Sup't.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1893.

To the Washingtonian Home Association:

I have the honor to report that during the past year we have treated in the hospital of the Martha Washington Home one hundred and ten patients. While the number is not so large as in some previous years, still it is an increase over the number of last year.

The conditions from alcoholism and morphine were as follows:

Persistent alcoholism, 61; mild alcoholism, 27; morphine and opium, 20; nicotine, 1; absinthe, 1.

The complications were as follows:

Abrasions of face, contusion of the eyes, bronchitis, erysipelas, gastritis, rheumatism and heart troubles. It is well to note that in the face of the many movements lately sprung into existence, which promise positive and permanent cures after a fortnight's treatment, our Home has held its own, and it is encouraging to know that year by year the number is steadily increasing of those who are not only willing but anxious to remain in the Home a sufficient length of time to become thoroughly imbued with its influences, and to adopt for their own, the sound principles and high standard of womanhood which the management of the Home maintains, and strives so earnestly to teach.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. GOODSMITH, M. D.

PRESENT ACT OF INCORPORATION.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

WASHINGTONIAN HOME

OF CHICAGO.

AN ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

SECTION 1. That the Washingtonian Home Association of Chicago is hereby created and declared to be a body corporate and politic, under the name of the "Washingtonian Home of Chicago," with power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, contract and be contracted with, to take by gift, devise or otherwise, property, real, personal and mixed, and the same to hold, use, lease, convey, mortgage and otherwise dispose of, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; to adopt and use a corporate seal, and alter the same at pleasure; also to erect and maintain such buildings and other fixtures and conveniences as may be deemed requisite or necessary for the purposes of this corporation.

SEC. 2. The object of the incorporation shall be the founding and maintenance of an institution for the care, cure and reclamation of inebriates.

SEC. 3. Said corporation may from time to time adopt such by-laws, and at pleasure abolish, alter or amend the same, for the management of its business, the conduct and government of such an institution and the inmates thereof, not inconsistent with the Constitution and general laws of the State, as to them shall seem meet and proper.

SEC. 4. Fifteen of the Directors of said Home to be selected by lot, shall hold their office until the third Monday of January, A. D., 1869, and the remaining fifteen until the third Monday in January, A. D., 1871, and on the second Monday of January, A. D., 1869, and biennially thereafter, said corporators shall elect successors in place of those whose term of office shall expire the Monday thereafter, who shall respectively hold their office for two years, and until their successors have been elected, and in case of removal, death or resignation of any one or more of said Directors, or their successors, before the expiration of their term of office, their place may be filled by said remaining Directors, and such person or persons shall hold their office until the next biennial election. Seven of said Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 5. Any person sentenced by the authorities of the City of Chicago, to the Bridewell or House of Correction for intemperance, drunkenness or for any misdemeanor caused thereby, may, with the consent of the proper officers of said "Home," be received and maintained as inmates of said "Home" in lieu of the Bridewell or House of Correction, until the expiration of such sentence, and when any such person has been committed to the City Bridewell or House of Correction for any such misdemeanor caused by intoxication or for drunkenness, either Justice of the Police Court may, with the consent aforesaid, upon application, cause him to be transferred to the said Washingtonian Home for the unexpired term of his sentence.

SEC. 6. Said "Home" may cause such mechanical or other employments to be carried on under the control of the same, and may require its inmates to perform such labor as in the opinion of the officers of said "Home" may be useful or necessary to facilitate the recovery of its inmates or promote their welfare, and every authority necessary or convenient to carry into effect the provisions of this act, are hereby conferred on said corporation.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the County of Cook, and the Treasurer of the City of Chicago, or of the officers of either into whose hands the same may come, or be paid, to pay over to the said corporation, in quarterly installments, for the support and maintenance of said institution, ten per cent. of all moneys received for all licenses granted by authority of said county or city for the right or privilege to vend or sell spirituous, vinous or fermental liquors within the said County of Cook, and City of Chicago.

SEC. 8. All the property at any time owned by said corporation shall be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 9. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall be deemed a public act, and shall take effect from the date of its passage and approval of the Governor.

F. CORWIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. BROSS,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED February 16, 1867. R. J. OGLESBY,
Governor.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF ILLINOIS. } ss.

I, Sharon Tyndale, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an Enrolled Law, now on file in my office. In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Springfield, this 21st day of February, A. D. 1867.

SHARON TYNDALE,
[SEAL] *Secretary of State*

An Act to Amend an Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Washingtonian Home of Chicago," Approved February 16, 1867. In force July 1, 1883.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 1. That section seven (7) of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washingtonian Home of Chicago," approved February 16, 1867, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the County of Cook and the Treasurer of the City of Chicago, or of the officers of either, into whose hands the same may come, or be paid, to pay over to said corporation, in quarterly installments, for the support and maintenance of said institution, ten per cent. of all moneys received for all licenses granted by authority of said county or city, for the right or privilege to vend or sell spirituous liquors, vinous or fermented liquors, within the said County of Cook and the City of Chicago. *Provided*, That in no case shall the sum so paid out of the treasury of the City of Chicago, for or during any year exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), and the Treasurer of the City of Chicago shall not, during, or for any year pay out of the moneys so received by him for licenses as aforesaid, to said corporation, a sum exceeding twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

This bill having remained with the Governor ten days, Sunday excepted, the Governor having failed to return this bill to the General Assembly during its session, and having failed to file it in my office, with his objections, within ten days after the adjournment of the General Assembly, it has thereby become a law.

Witness my hand this 30th day of June, A. D. 1883.

Henry D. Dement,
Secretary of State.

BY-LAWS.

WHEREAS, by the Act of February 6, 1867, the Washingtonian Home Association, incorporated under the name and style of "The Washingtonian Home of Chicago," is empowered to adopt By-laws for the management of its business and the government of its institutions, it hereby adopts the following provisions for the management and government of the Washingtonian Home and the "Martha Washington Home," and hereby repeals all former By-laws and the rules adopted by the Board of Directors April 18, 1882, for the government of the "Martha Washington Home."

ARTICLE I.—MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1. Every person who may hereafter contribute and pay into the Treasury of the Association the sum of twenty-five dollars may be a life member of the Association on receiving a majority vote of the members present at any annual meeting. Other persons may be admitted by a majority vote, at any annual meeting: *Provided*, The total number of members other than members who have paid twenty-five dollars shall not at any time exceed seventy-five in number. *Provided, however*, That no person shall be eligible to membership in the Association who is not a consistent temperance man in practice as well as principle.

SEC. 2. All members of the Association other than those who have paid twenty-five dollars, who fail to attend any of the meetings of the Association for two consecutive years, shall cease to be members, and their names shall be stricken off the roll of membership by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. Any member of the Association may, for sufficient assigned reasons, be expelled from the Association by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any annual meeting.

SEC. 4. A roll or record of membership shall be kept by the Secretary, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the public.

SEC. 5. All votes for the election or expulsion of members, election of Directors and officers, shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE II.—MEETINGS.

SEC. 1. The regular annual meeting of this Association shall be held at the Washingtonian Home on the second Monday of January, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., at which meeting all necessary business may be transacted and Directors elected; at the annual meeting full reports shall be presented of the operations of the last year, and the present condition of the Institution.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be called by the Board of Directors; and also, special meetings shall be summoned by the Secretary, upon the written request of five Directors.

SEC. 3. Twelve members, of whom seven shall be Directors, shall constitute a quorum of the Association.

ARTICLE III.—DIRECTORS.

SEC. 1. The affairs and business of the Association shall be managed by the Board of Directors, elected as prescribed by the Act of Incorporation, viz.: Fifteen each year at the annual meeting of the Association. The Board of Directors shall elect of their own number a President, Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Executive Committee of seven members, two of whom shall be ladies, an Auditing Committee of three members, and Committee on Loans and Investments, consisting of three members. All of these officers shall hold their respective offices for one year, or until their successors are chosen; and the Board of Directors may prescribe and regulate the duties of these officers and remove them at discretion.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall, under these By-Laws and the Act of Incorporation, generally do and perform such acts as it shall deem appropriate or necessary for the good of its institution; but the Board shall not alienate any of the real estate of the Association, except upon the orders of the Association.

SEC. 3. The regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at the Washingtonian Home on the evening of the Tuesdays following the third Mondays in January, April, July and October. The regular meetings in January shall be the annual meeting of the Board, at which officers shall be chosen.

SEC. 4. Special meetings of the Board of Directors shall be summoned by the Secretary upon the order of the President, or upon the written request of three Directors.

ARTICLE IV.—PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

SEC. 1. The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Association, and be a member *ex-officio* of the Executive Committee. He shall preside over the meetings of the Association, of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee, and perform all duties incumbent on a presiding officer.

SEC. 2. In case of the absence or disability of the President, or in case of vacancy in that office, the Vice-President shall fill the office.

SEC. 3. In case of absence or disability of both of these officers, or in case both offices become vacant, any Director or member of the Executive Committee who is called to the chair shall act as President for the time being, and sign all necessary papers.

ARTICLE V.—SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

SEC. 1. The Secretary shall keep record of the actions and doings of the Board of Directors and Association.

SEC. 2. The Assistant Secretary shall be clerk of the various committees and keep a record of their doings. He shall collect and receive all funds belonging to the Association from whatever source they may be derived, except as hereinafter provided, make proper entries thereof in his books, and immediately pay them over

to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor, and shall also perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3. The Assistant Secretary shall give a bond with sureties to the Association in the penal sum of not less than two thousand dollars conditioned for faithful performance of his duties. Said bond shall be approved by the Executive Committee and by the Auditing Committee, and when so approved shall be transcribed on the records of the Executive Committee and filed with the valuable papers of the Association.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall receive and safely keep all moneys, bonds and securities of the Association separately in its name, and hold them subject to the orders of the President and Assistant Secretary. He shall be required to give a bond with securities for the faithful performance of his duties in the penal sum of not less than fifteen thousand dollars. Said bond shall be approved by the Executive Committee and the Auditing Committee, and when so approved shall be transcribed on the records of the Executive Committee and filed with the valuable papers of the Association.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the President and Assistant Secretary to draw orders on the Treasurer for the payment of bills approved by the Auditing Committee and orders to be paid by the Executive Committee or Board of Directors, and in no other cases.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer and Assistant Secretary shall make monthly reports to the Executive Committee, quarterly reports to the Board of Directors, and annual reports to the Association.

SEC. 7. The money due the Association from the city and county license funds shall be drawn by the Treasurer, but receipted for jointly by the Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

ARTICLE VI.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SEC. 1. The Executive Committee shall have the general management of the institution, providing for their necessities, employing Superintendent, Assistant Secretary, Physicians, Stewards, Matrons, Nurses and such other persons as may be found necessary. The Committee shall adopt and enforce all proper and needful regulations to carry out the objects and purposes of the institutions, and shall have full charge of the real and personal estate and property of the Association except as hereinafter provided in the Article on a Committee on Loans and Investments. The Committee shall also provide all necessary fixtures and furniture for the purposes of the institutions.

SEC. 2. In the meetings of the Executive Committee, any member may call for the yeas and nays on any proposition, and have them recorded.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee shall hold regular monthly meetings at such time as it may judge most convenient; and it shall hold special meetings upon the call of the President, or of any two members, the object of the special meeting being stated in the call.

SEC. 4. The Executive Committee shall appoint annually a standing committee of three Directors on the admission and discharge of inmates of the Washingtonian Home, and a standing committee of three ladies on the admission and discharge of inmates of the Martha Washington Home.

ARTICLE VII.—COMMITTEE ON LOANS AND INVESTMENTS.

SEC. 1. The Committee on Loans and Investments shall attend to all loans and investments of the Association, and see that ample security is taken in all cases to prevent loss of such funds; and no loan or investment shall be made without the approval of said Committee. Said Committee shall make full reports at the annual meeting of the Association, and at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, and oftener, if required, of all loans and investments, giving a full account of the condition of the funds; and the Executive Committee is relieved of so much of the care of the property of the Association as is hereby charged upon the Committee on Loans and Investments. No loan shall be made to any member of the Association, to any Director, or to any employe of the institution.

ARTICLE VIII.—AUDITING COMMITTEE.

SEC. 1. The Auditing Committee shall audit all bills incurred by the Institution, examine all reports of the several officers and Superintendents, and, with the Executive Committee, shall approve all bonds required to be given to the Association.

ARTICLE IX.—COMMITTEE ON ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

SEC. 1. The Committee on the Washingtonian Home shall pass on all admissions to and discharges from the Institution; and the Committee on the Martha Washington Home shall pass on all admissions to and discharges from that Institution; and said Committee shall carry out all instructions of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X.—LADIES' COMMITTEE.

SEC. 1. A Ladies' Committee, consisting of nine members, shall be elected by the Executive Committee, to aid in providing such necessaries as may be requisite for the comfort and convenience of the inmates of both institutions. Their duties shall be assigned by the Executive Committee, and they shall make reports to the same.

ARTICLE XI.—AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 1. These By-Laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the Association by a vote of three-fourths of all the members present, but all amendments shall be proposed at a previous meeting of the Board of Directors.

Rules and Regulations of the Washingtonian Home.

1. No person shall be admitted as an inmate of this Home who does not manifest a sincere desire to reform, and a willingness to comply strictly with its rules, they being only such as are essential in every well regulated family.

2. Persons admitted to the Home shall report at once to the Hospital, and shall not be permitted the liberty of the house or leave the premises without the consent of the Superintendent.

3. All inmates shall be peremptorily discharged who shall be guilty of drinking or bringing liquor or drugs into the Home, or giving or loaning money to each other. Inmates knowing of such conduct and not reporting the same at once to the Superintendent, shall be deemed guilty of the same offence, and suffer a like penalty.

4. Relatives or friends of the inmates cannot be received as boarders except by the express permission of the Committee on Admissions.

5. Persons committed to the Home under Section 5, of the Act of Incorporation, may be restrained as the Superintendent may deem best for their safe keeping, in compliance with the law.

6. Devotional exercises shall be held regularly each day, which all inmates are required to attend.

7. It is also imperative that the Sabbath and week day meetings of the Home should be regularly attended by each inmate, unless previously excused by the Superintendent, and at such meetings each member shall have equal privileges.

8. It is important that the house shall be quiet at an early hour, for the sake of invalids and others desiring repose, and each inmate, unless by special permit of the Superintendent, is required to be within the Institution as early as 10 o'clock P. M. All inmates are expected to retire as early as 10 o'clock P. M., as the rooms must be closed, lights extinguished, and rooms perfectly quiet at this hour.

9. No drug, patent medicine, or nostrum of any kind shall be allowed to be used by any patient, or brought within the Institution by friends or others, without the consent of the physician of the Home; and no other physician than the one chosen by the Executive Committee shall be employed, except in cases of emergency.

10. Smoking is strictly prohibited in the buildings, and spitting upon the floors and carpets, or marking or defacing the walls of the halls or rooms of the Home will not be allowed.

11. Profane, vulgar or unbecoming language shall in no case be permissible and all improper conduct or conversation is strictly prohibited; and any inmate who shall indulge in severe and denunciatory criticisms on the Institution, its management, officers or other inmates, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be reprimanded or expelled, as the Superintendent and Executive Committee may determine.

12. All heated discussions upon religious or political subjects, or whatever conversation may lead to strife and dissension, shall be carefully avoided.

13. The Superintendent may assign to each and every inmate such work or employment as he may judge for their well-being and for the best interest of the Institution; and it is expected that all will cheerfully acquiesce in such work and encourage industry by precept and example. In all cases in which parties are under medical treatment, the Superintendent shall act under the direction of the Physician in assigning labor.

14. From the first of October to the first of April, breakfast at 7 o'clock A. M.; from the first of April to the first of October, at half-past 6 o'clock A. M. Dinner at a quarter-past 12 o'clock P. M. Supper at a quarter-past 6 o'clock P. M. Every inmate is expected to be prompt in attendance at meals, unless excused by the Superintendent.

15. It is expected that every inmate will call upon the Clerk every Saturday evening and settle the board bill.

16. The library will be open for the issue and reception of books from 7 to 7:30 P. M. of each day. Inmates will be responsible for any damage done to books in their possession, and must return them weekly to the Librarian.

17. Inmates are forbidden to visit the Boiler Room, Printing Office, Laundry, Dining room or Kitchen, without permission of the Superintendent, or request of the Matron.

18. In order to facilitate the labors of the domestics, the inmates are requested to leave their rooms while they are being cleaned and put in order.

19. Gambling and card playing will not be allowed at the Home, and all games of amusement must be confined to the amusement room.

20. Inmates will not be permitted to tear or remove from the tables or files any newspaper or magazine, unless permitted by the Superintendent.

21. All violations of the rules of propriety on the part of any connected with the Home, as inmates or employes, should be reported at once to the Superintendent, who is held responsible by the Executive Committee for their enforcement and correction.

It is confidently expected that the proper observance of these rules will conduce to the well being and happiness of those who emporarily make this institution their home.

Rules for Admission to the Washingtonian Home.

1. All applications for admission to the Home shall be referred to the Committee on Admissions, and none shall be admitted without the sanction of a majority of the Committee, except as herein provided.

No inmate shall be retained at the Home more than two months without being reported to the Committee on Admission, and receiving their sanction.

2. Whenever a previous inmate of the Home applies for admission, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent and Committee on Admissions promptly and firmly to reject him if his prior course and present condition do not show an earnest purpose to reform, and a second relapse, or leaving the Home without permission, or the surreptitious use of liquors while in the Home, shall be considered evidence of unfitness for admission, and very grave reasons for refusing admission.

3. Any person making application for re-admission shall present a record of his conduct while in the Home, and cause of discharge, signed by the Superintendent.

4. All applicants for admission to the Home shall furnish the Committee on Admission with a recommendation, signed at least by one respectable citizen of the city of Chicago, or State of Illinois.

5. The Superintendent shall have the right to receive into the Home such applicants for admission as he may deem worthy, they having complied with the other requirements for admission. They shall be retained under this provision only until the weekly meeting of the Committee on Admissions, which shall take place at the Home, when the said Committee shall decide upon the retention or rejection of such applicant.

This rule shall not apply, however, to any one who has before been an inmate of the Home, or such as are prevented by sickness from obtaining the signatures of the Committee on Admissions.

6. Free Inmates.—Persons having a permanent home within Cook County, whose circumstances render it imperatively necessary, may be admitted free at the discretion of the Committee on Admissions; but all other persons will be charged for their board and rooms at such rate per week as may be determined from time to time by the Executive Committee.

7. All persons becoming inmates, bind themselves to observe and obey the Rules and Regulations governing the internal affairs of the Home, and perform any manual labor assigned them. Any deliberate violation of them will be considered good cause for discharge.

8. In case of emergency, the Superintendent may receive applicants temporarily; but no person shall be considered an inmate until he has received an order of admission from the proper committee.

9. All persons able to pay will not be admitted for a sum less than ten dollars in advance for the first week.

Rules and Regulations of the Martha Washington Home.

1. No person shall be admitted as an inmate of this Department who does not manifest a sincere desire to reform, and a willingness to comply strictly with its rules, they being such only as are essential in every well regulated family.

2. Persons admitted to the Department shall report at once to the Hospital, and shall not be permitted the liberty of the house or leave the premises without the consent of the Matron.

3. All inmates shall be peremptorily discharged who shall be guilty of drinking or bringing liquor or drugs into the house. Inmates knowing of such conduct and not reporting the same at once to the Matron, shall be deemed guilty of the same offence, and suffer a like penalty.

4. Relatives or friends of inmates cannot be received as boarders, except by express permission of the Committee on Admissions.

5. Persons committed to the Home under Section 5 of the Act of Incorporation may be restrained as the Matron may deem best for their safe keeping, in compliance with the law.

6. Devotional exercises shall be held regularly each day, which all inmates are required to attend.

7. It is also imperative that the Sabbath and week-day meetings of the Department should be regularly attended by each inmate, unless previously excused by the Matron, and at such meeting each member shall have equal privileges.

8. It is important that the house shall be quiet at an early hour, for the sake of invalids and others desiring repose; and each inmate, unless by special permit of the Matron, is required to be within the Institution as early as 10 o'clock P. M. All inmates are expected to retire as early as 10 P. M., as the rooms must be closed, lights extinguished, and the house perfectly quiet at this hour.

9. No drug, patent medicine, or nostrum of any kind, shall be allowed to be used by any patient, or brought within the Institution by friends or others, without the consent of the attending physician of the Department.

10. Profane, vulgar or unbecoming language shall in no case be permissible, and all improper conduct or conversation is strictly prohibited; and any inmate who shall indulge in any severe or denunciatory criticisms on the Institution, its management, officers, or other inmates, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be reprimanded or expelled, as the Matron may determine.

11. All heated discussions upon religious or political subjects, or whatever conversation that may lead to strife and dissension, shall be carefully avoided.

12. The Matron may assign to each and every inmate such work or employment as she may judge for their well being and the best interest of the Institution, and it is expected that all will cheer-

fully acquiesce in such work and encourage industry by precept and example. In all cases in which parties are under medical treatment, the Matron shall act under the direction of the physician in assigning labor.

13. From the first of October to the first of April, breakfast at 7 o'clock A. M.; from the first of April to the first of October, at half-past 6 o'clock A. M. Dinner at a quarter past 12 P. M. Supper at a quarter-past 7 o'clock P. M. Every inmate is expected to be prompt in her attendance at meals, unless excused by the Matron.

14. It is expected that every inmate will call upon the Matron every Saturday evening and settle her board bill.

15. The library will be open for the issuing and returning of books from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., and from 7 to 7:30 P. M., of each day. Inmates will be responsible for any damage done to books while in their possession, and must return them weekly to the Librarian.

16. Inmates are forbidden to visit the laundry, dining room or kitchen, without permission of the Matron.

17. Inmates will not be permitted to tear or remove from the tables or files, any newspaper or magazine, unless permitted by the Matron.

18. All violations of the rules of propriety on the part of any connected with the Home, as inmates or employes, should be reported at once to the Matron, who is held responsible for their enforcement and correction.

Rules for Admission to the Martha Washington Home.

1. All applications for admission to the Home shall be referred directly to the Committee on Admission, and none shall be admitted without the sanction of a majority of that Committee, except as herein provided.

No inmate shall be retained in the Home more than two weeks, without being reported to the Committee on Admission, and receiving their sanction.

2. Whenever a previous inmate of the Department applies for admission, it shall be the duty of the Matron and Committee on Admission, promptly and firmly to reject her, if her prior course and present condition do not show an earnest purpose to reform; and a second relapse, or leaving the department without permission, or the surreptitious use of liquors while in the Department, shall be considered evidences of unfitness for admission, and very grave reasons for refusing her admission.

3. Any person making application for re-admission shall present a record of her conduct while in the Department, and cause of discharge, signed by the Matron.

4. All applicants for admission to the department shall furnish the Committee on Admission with a recommendation, signed by at least one respectable citizen of Chicago, or State of Illinois.

5. The Matron shall have the right to receive into the Department such applicants for admission as she may deem worthy, they having complied with the requirements for admission. They shall be retained, under this provision, only until the weekly meeting of the Committee on Admissions, which shall take place at the Department, when the said Committee shall decide upon the retention or rejection of such applicant.

This rule shall not apply, however, to any one who has before been an inmate of this Department, or such as are prevented by sickness from obtaining the signatures of the Committee on Admissions.

6. Free Inmates.—Persons having a permanent home within Cook County, whose circumstances render it imperatively necessary, may be admitted free, at the discretion of the Committee on Admission; but all other persons will be charged for their board and rooms at such rate per week as may be determined from time to time by the Executive Committee.

7. All persons, on becoming inmates, bind themselves to observe and obey the Rules and Regulations governing the internal affairs of the Department, and perform any manual labor assigned them. Any deliberate violation of them will be considered good cause for discharge.

8. In cases of emergency, the Matron may receive applicants temporarily; but no person shall be considered an inmate until she has received an order of admission from the proper committee.

9. All persons able to pay will not be admitted for a less sum than ten dollars in advance for the first week.

10. No person will be received for a less period than four weeks. Free patients are admitted by the consent of the Committee.

11. The inmates cannot be attended by their friends while at the Department, and no accommodation can be provided for them, even for a temporary stay, without the consent of the Committee on Admissions or of the Matron.

12. Applications for admission can be addressed to the Matron, Ravenswood, Cook County, Illinois, or to any member of the Committee on Admission, Chicago. If application is made by letter, full statement should be given of the case, the state of general health, and the duration of the habit.

THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME OF CHICACO.

566, 568, 570 and 572 WEST MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

The Washingtonian Home of Chicago was established for the purpose of providing a retreat for inebriates and means of reforming them.

The funds for its support are derived from the sums received from the License Fund of the City of Chicago and Cook County, from inmates for board, and attendance, and from donations.

Its management is vested in a Board of thirty Directors, who are chosen biennially by the Association, and the immediate oversight and control of its concerns is an Executive Committee, consisting of the President and six Directors. A Superintendent, chosen by the Executive Committee, has charge of the Home and inmates, and, with his family, resides in the Home.

This Institution was established from the conviction that many intemperate persons might be permanently restored to society if a place could be provided, with suitable moral influences, where they could voluntarily put themselves for a sufficient time to regain those feelings of self-respect and habits of self-control essential to any reform.

The expenses range from five to twenty dollars per week in either department, depending upon the accommodations furnished and amount of attendance required. No person shall be received for a less period than four weeks. Free patients are admitted by consent of the Executive Committee.

The inmates cannot be attended by their friends while at the Home, and no accommodations can be provided for them, even for a temporary stay, without the consent of the Committee on Admissions.

Applications for admission can be addressed to the Superintendent Washingtonian Home, 566, 568, 570 and 572 West Madison street, Chicago. If application is made by letter, full statement should be given of the case, its duration, the state of general health, etc.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON HOME.

This is a department of the Washingtonian Home of the city of Chicago, and has been established for the care, cure and reclamation of inebriated and opium-eating women.

Its management is in the same officers as the Washingtonian Home, and the funds for its support are derived from the same sources.

The Martha Washington Home is located in the town of Lake View, about two miles north of the city limits, and is one-half mlle west of Cuyler station on the Milwaukee division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

The buildings are commodious and surrounded by ten acres of beautiful groves, gardens and lawns. Great care has been taken in furnishing some of the most desirable rooms for those who are able and willing to pay for extra accommodations and special private care.

It is hoped that friends of reform and those interested in the reclamation of humanity may avail themselves of this institution, as an aid in reclaiming any intemperate women.

Laundry and sewing rooms have been fitted up and all arrangements have been made for an industrial department.

For the rules governing the admission to this Department, see page 45 of this report.

Regulations and Duties of the Visiting Committee.

1. This Committee shall annually, at its first meeting, elect of its own members a President, Vice-President and Secretary, who shall serve for one year, and until their successors are elected. Their duties shall be those usually performed by such officers.

2. It shall meet in the parlors of the Washingtonian Home, on the last Saturday of each month, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and transact such business as may properly come before the Committee. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

3. The Committee, or a member thereof, shall visit the Martha Washington Home weekly, and make a rigid inspection thereof, in all its departments, parlors, dining room, kitchen, laundry, dormitories, work rooms and outdoor premises, as to management, neatness and protection of the property.

4. This Committee shall aid in establishing or prosecuting any system of industry which may be deemed best for the welfare of the inmates, and the support of the Institution.

5. They shall make a written report monthly to the Executive Committee, embodying therein the condition and management of the Martha Washington Home, including therein such suggestions and recommendations as they shall adopt at their monthly meetings.

6. This Committee, or a member thereof, shall also visit the Washingtonian Home monthly, for the purpose of inspecting the management as to frugality, neatness, order, condition of furniture and supplies, and shall report its condition once a quarter to the Executive Committee, or oftener if deemed necessary, and such suggestions and recommendations as the Visiting Committee may adopt.

7. Said Committee shall cause to be made a detailed inventory of the furniture and supplies of both institutions, with the estimated value of the articles enumerated, during the month of December of each year.

8. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman of the Committee, on her motion, or on request of any three members, upon giving due notice.

Members of the Washingtonian Home Association.

LIFE MEMBERS.

T. M. Avery.
Geo. C. Bates.
William Blair.
Alfred Booth.
Elias R. Bowen.
T. B. Bryan.
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Dr. N. S. Davis.
Wm. H. Drake.
Albert Day.
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Franklin Hathaway.
Monroe Heath.
*Chas. N. Holden.
Mrs. C. N. Holden.
*Chas. J. Hull.
S. D. Kimbark.
Matthew Laflin.
*Tuthill King.
J. B. Lyon.
J. H. Larimore.
J. S. McIntire.
*Mrs. J. S. McIntire.
Brice A. Miller.
*Henry C. Morey.
Thomas J. Naylor.
Murray Nelson.
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E. H. Sheldon.
M. W. Smith.
Rev. O. H. Tiffany.
H. M. Thompson.
A. G. Warner.
*John Wentworth.
Mrs. L. E. Warren.

* Deceased.

ELETED MEMBERS.

Aldrich, H. H.
Angear, Dr. J. J. M.
Angear, Mrs. J. J. M.

Barnett, G. W.
Bateham, W. B.
Beaton, Rev. D.
Bennett, W. J.
Boardman, Prof. Geo. N.
Booth, Hon. Henry.
Brownell, G. D.

Camp, I. N.
Carse, Matilda B.
Case, Charles H.
Conpropst, T. M.
Conpropst, Mrs. T. M.

Dicker, E. A.

Earle, Mrs. C. W.
Edwards, C. O.

Fallows, Rev. Samuel.
Felt, Miss M. F.
Foster, Dr. Addison H.
Frake, James.
Frake, Mrs. James.
Ford, C. H.

Goldsmith, R. F.
Goldsmith, Mrs. R. F.
Goodsmith, Dr. W. P.
Goodsmith, Mrs. W. P.

Harkness, E. J.
Hathaway, F. C.
Hayman, C. G.
Hayman, Mrs. C. G.
Hodgson, Miss Jennie.

Ingals, E. Fletcher.

Knowles, B. F.
Kohlsaat, E. W.

Lawrence, W. H.
Lawrence, Mrs. W. H.
Lawrence, Samuel T.
Loomis, Mason B.
Lyman, Dr. H. M.
Lyman, Mrs. H. M.

Marshall, W. S.
Maloy, Rev. W. T.
Miller, Mrs. Brice A.
Miller, Mrs. Andrew.
Moulding, T. C.
Moulding, Mrs. Thos.
Morrow, Rev. William.
Morrow, Mrs. William.

McCasky, I. W.

Polley, J. C.

Rankin, Thomas.
Rankin, Mrs. Thomas.
Roe, D. H.
Roe, Mrs. D. H.
Rust, Rev. J.
Rust, Mrs. J.

Scribner, S. A.
Scribner, Mrs. S. A.

Sears, Geo. F.
Sears, Mrs. Geo. F.
Sherwood, Geo.
Sherwood, Mrs. Geo.
Stark, Rev. R.
Stark, Mrs. R.

Warner, Mrs. A. G.
Whitlock, J. L.
Wilce, Thos.
Wilce, Mrs. Thos
Wilkins, Prof. D.
Wilkins, Mrs. D.
Willard, Dr. Samuel.
Woodard, Mrs. Willard.

MARTHA WASHINGTON HOME,

RAVENSWOOD, ILL.